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China

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PRC UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS

OW240930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] United Nations, May 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 10 countries including China today joined their voices in condemning the May 19 raids by South Africa against neighboring Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe at the U.N. Security Council meeting here. Liang Yufan, Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, said at the urgent meeting of the Security Council that South Africa's acts constituted a "gross encroachment on the sovereignty and territory of the three independent countries and wanton trampling upon the charter and the norms governing international relations." "Those new crimes," he continued, "have proved once again that the policy of racism stubbornly pursued by the South African authorities is the root cause for the disrupted peace and stability in the southern part of Africa."

The Chinese ambassador noted that the attack on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe only showed that South Africa was beset with difficulites both at home and abroad and had to resort to force in order to maintain its rule. Liang said, "The movement of the South African people against racist rule has developed with great momentum. In its efforts to hold out for the apartheid system, the Botha regime has intensified its sanguinary repression of the South African people while attempting to intimidate and threaten its neighbors by force." He added, "Those maneuvers are in vain. Universal condemnation of South Africa amply demonstrates how isolated the South African racist regime is."

Ambassador Liang called for enforcing "appropriate mandatory sanction measures" against South Africa to bring greater pressure to bear on it and compel it to cease its criminal actions. The Chinese Government and people, the ambassador confirmed, "will, as they did in the past, continue to render resolute support for the South African people's just struggle against apartheid and for racial equality and firmly support the frontline states in their just struggle against South African aggression and in defense of their state sovereignty and territorial integrity."

CHINESE-AFRICAN STUDENTS CLASH IN TIANJIN

OW261301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 26 KYODO -- Scores of Chinese students and over 100 African students scuffled at the campus of Tianjin University Sunday midnight, foreign students said Monday.

They said police arrested 17 African students and several Chinese and African students were injured in the free fight which lasted for a few hours.

The fight developed when Chinese students called on African students to be quiet when African students were singing at a party to celebrate the anniversary of the creation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Chinese students claimed they were then assaulted by the African students.

The sources said the African students ran into a student dining hall and set up a barricade and about 400 Chinese students besieged the dining hall for about five hours until police arrived. Police said they took the African students away to protect them from the brawl.

YAO YILIN ENDS U.S. VISITS, LEAVES FOR CANADA

OW240549 Beijing XINHUA in English 0542 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Seattle, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin left this city in Washington State for Canada today after concluding his 10-day visit to the United States. This morning, Yao and his party toured the port of Seattle, on the U.S. western coast, noted for its management of container transport. The port of Seattle has established sister-port ties with China's port of Tianjin and Shanghai. Later, Yao attended a luncheon hosted by Washington State Governor Booth Gardner at the Governor's Mansion.

Among the officials at the airport to see Yao leave were Chinese Ambassador to the United States Han Xu and Chinese Consul General in San Francisco Tang Shubei. The Chinese premier arrived in Washington, D.C., the U.S. capital, on May 14. While there, Yao met with President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. Yao also co-chaired the fourth session of the China-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerece and Trade with U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

LI PENG MEETS U.S. SENATORS' DELEGATION 26 MAY

OW260728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met a U.S. Senators' delegation led by John Heinz here this morning. Li answered questions raised by the visitors about bilateral relations and international issues. Li noted that the exchanges between China and the U.S. in economy, trade, science and technology as well as culture have developed over the past few years. "This is not only beneficial to the two peoples but also to safeguarding world peace," he added. Li said there exist broad prospects for bilateral cooperation in energy, communications and transportation and education. He also mentioned the trade imbalance between the two countries, adding that he hoped for earlier solution to the problem. Li said that protectionism appearing in the U.S. is unfavorable to the development of bilateral trade. He hoped that the U.S. legislature will make efforts to solve this problem.

PRC, AMERICAN MOTORS TO CONTINUE JEEP PRODUCTION

PW240630 Beijing XINHUA in English 0614 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- China and the American Motors corporation of the United States (AMC) have agreed to continue making Cherokee jeeps in Beijing and to increase their use of Chinese-made parts. The agreement, announced in a joint statement issued today, was concluded by representatives of the China National Automotive Industrial Corporation and AMC in Beijing early last week. Both sides agree to finalize "in the near future" a "comprehensive and detailed development plan," the statement said.

According to the statement, the parties expressed confidence in the venture and acknowledged "its importance as an embodiment of Sino-American friendship." The Jeep Corporation was established on May 5, 1983 as China's first automotive joint venture with a foreign partner. Since then several others have begun operations elsewhere in China. The Beijing plant employs 4,000 Chinese workers and produced 21,500 vehicles in 1985.

PRC EXPERTS TO VISIT SOVIET NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

OW230019 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 23 KYODO -- China has decided to send a mission of experts to visit Soviet nuclear power stations in June, marking the start of bilateral cooperation in this field despite the accident and subsequent radiation leak at Chernobyl last month, according to Western diplomatic sources here. Quoting Chinese authorities, the sources said the Chernobyl power station in the Ukraine is outdated and that the mission had not planned to visit the facility.

East European sources here said, meanwhile, that the Soviet Union will take the opportunity to try to sell nuclear power stations to China, but it is also expected to give a detained explanation of the accident, regarded as the most serious ever involving a nuclear station.

China agreed during talks in March to send the mission to the Soviet Union but the Chernobyl accident had forced Chinese authorities to reconsider the plan. The mission was proposed by Soviet Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov when he visited Beijing for the March talks, which covered bilateral cooperation in economic matters, trade and science and technology. In the meeting, the two countries reportedly agreed to include development of nuclear power as part of their energy cooperation.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

OW261550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 26 (XINHUA) -- A cultural cooperation agreement for 1986-87 between China and the Soviet Union was signed here today. Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to Moscow, and Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, Soviet vice foreign minister, signed the agreement as heads of the two countries' cultural delegations. The agreement covers personnel exchanges and cooperation in science, education, arts, film, journalism, publication, sports, health, television and broadcasting. During its seven-day visit to the Soviet Union, which concluded today, the Chinese cultural delegation met with Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev and other officials.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES USSR FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

OW241738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Friday criticized the conduct of Soviet foreign policy at a foreign policy conference here. The official news agency TASS said that Gorbachev made a speech at a Moscow meeting of ministers, Soviet ambassadors and officials on "the task of the central apparatus and the institutions of the USSR Foreign Ministry abroad." Gorbachev in his speech analyzed the directions Soviet foreign policy should take in connection with domestic tasks being handled by the ruling party and changes in communist society and the world at large but no further details of his speech are available. Attending the meeting were Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who made a report at the meeting and Anatoliy Dobrynin, a senior foreign policy advisor and some ambassadors.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS DPRK FRONT DELEGATION

HK250229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Ma[illegible] 2330 GMT 24 May [illegible]

[Text] On 24 May, CPPCC Chairman Deng Ying[illegible] met in Xian a delegation [illegible] the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Chong Sin-hyop. In the course of a cordial and friendly chat, Deng Yingchao said: Originally I had intended to meet you in Beijing. Today I have come to Xian, where you happen to be visiting. Xian is China's famous ancient capital. I feel particularly glad to welcome you Korean comrades here. She said: The friendship of the Chinese and Korean people is cemented in blood. It is unbreakable. The Chinese people regard every victory and achievement of the fraternal Korean people as their own victory and achievement, and feel particularly happy about it.

Lifting her tea glass [illegible] Sin-hyop, Deng Yingchao said: Using tea instead of wine I wish health and long[illegible] President Kim Il-song, and good health to Secretary [illegible] Chong-il, and I wish ev[illegible] between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Chong Sin-hyop thanked [illegible] respected [illegible] Yingchao for sending the time to receive his de[illegible]ion. He [illegible] President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong[illegible] He [illegible] delegation of the Korean Democratic Front [illegible] of the [illegible] The tremendous changes tha[illegible]ed in China under the [illegible] sincerely wish the Ch[illegible]e still greater success [illegible] Chong Sin-hyop said: T[illegible] friendship between China and [illegible] was personally forged by [illegible]an Kim Il-song, Chairman Mao [illegible] Enlai. This friendshi[illegible] blossoming into still more beautiful flowers [illegible] said: The people of Kor[illegible]ill make every effort to continually strengthen the [illegible] friendship between Korea[illegible] China and to pass it on for all gener[illegible]

Accompanying the Korea[illegible]ades to Xian were Yang Jingren, vice cha[illegible] PC vice chairman of the CP[illegible] and Wei Mingzhong, vice chairman of the p[illegible]

LI PENG MEETS VISITORS JAPAN'S POWER INDUSTRY

OW241110 Beijing XINHU[illegible]glish 1007 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 24 [illegible] -- Vice-Premier Li P[illegible] Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman [illegible] the Tokyo Electric Pow[illegible] of Japan, and [illegible]ty [illegible] today. They [illegible] on the development of [illegible] industry of the two [illegible]ies and the strengthening [illegible] bilateral exchange in [illegible] technology. The Japan[illegible] friends arrived May 19 for [illegible] friendly visit at the [illegible]ation of Wang Zhen, honorary president of the [illegible] Association for Internati[illegible] friendly [illegible]

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Nanjing With Hu Yaobang

OW231339 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] On 22 May, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, Mrs Hawke, and their entourage arrived in Nanjing by special plane from Chengdu in the company of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Among those warmly greeting the distinguished Australian guests at the airport were Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province; Chen Huanyou, vice governor of the province; and (Wang Rongbing), vice mayor of Nanjing City. After the smiling Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke, accompanied by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, deplaned, Governor Gu Xiulian and others stepped forward to shake their hands and exchange cordial greetings with the distinguished Australian guests. Two children presented bouquets to the prime minister and his wife respectively. Accompanying Prime Minister Hawke on the visit were his daughter, Ms Rosslyn Dillon; high-ranking Australian officials, including the secretary-general of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Mike Codd; and other members of his entourage. Also accompanying him to Nanjing were Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen and Mrs Zhu, Chinese Ambassador to Australia Nei Gongcheng and Mrs Nie, as well as Australian Ambassador to China Garnaut and Mrs Garnaut.

In the afternoon, Prime Minister Hawke and other guests called at the office of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, where Governor Gu Xiulian briefed the distinguished guests on the development of industrial and agricultural production, foreign trade, culture and education, science and technology, and public health work in the province. After that, Prime Minister Hawke and Governor Gu Xiulian attended the signing of Sino-Australian agreement on the building a wool storehouse. Signing the agreement were He Zhengzhang, Chinese vice minister of textile industry and Australian Wool Corporation Chairman Asimus.

In the evening, Governor Gu Xiulian hosted a banquet at the Jinling Hotel to warmly welcome Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke and their entourage. Also present at the banquet were General Secretary Hu Yaobang; Han Peinin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Vice Minister Zhu Qizhen, and Vice Minister He Zhengzhang. In a toast given at the banquet, Governor Gu welcomed Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke to Jiangsu on behalf of the provincial government and the people of the province. She said: Over the past few years, China and Australia, especially the state of Victoria, have increased their cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational fields and have scored gratifying results. These results have been achieved with the attention and support of Your Excellency as well as General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Your Excellency's current visit is bound to enhance the friendship between the peoples of our two countries and to bring to a new stage the relations of friendship and cooperation between our province and the State of Victoria of your country.

Prime Minister Hawke said: We are very happy to have come to this beautiful province for a visit. Jiangsu is a province with which the Australian people are quite familiar. It is quite an achievement that you have doubled your gross value of industrial and agricultural production in 5 years and have taken the lead in your country. This is also a fruitful result of reforming the economic structure. The scope of cooperation between our Victoria State and your province has continued to expand. The exchange of visits by leaders of the two sides and other exchanges and cooperative projects have laid the sound foundation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our Victoria State and your province. We wish you still greater success!

Meets Hu Qili

OW231402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Nanjing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke met with Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), here this morning. Hu Qili has taken over the task here of accompanying Hawke during the rest of his visit to China, from General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee. Hu Qili accompanied Hu Yaobang on a visit to Australia in April last year. At their meeting today, Hawke and Hu Qili recalled the visit. Hu Qili described Hawke's current visit to China as very important in the history of Sino-Australian friendship.

Accompanied by Hu Qili, Hawke visited Meishan Metallurgical Company by the Yangtse River. For the past ten years the company has been importing iron ore from Australia. After inspecting workshops and mining areas, Hawke said that he was proud of the achievements scored by the Australian side and the company in their coopration. He hoped that the two sides would continue to develop their cooperation.

This afternoon, Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke went to the Nanhu residential area where they visited families and welfare facilities. Later, they attended a cultural evening organized by the Jiangnu Provincial People's Government. Mrs Hawke also viewed a kindergarten, a children's hospital and the Purple Mountain Observatory in the morning.

Last night, Hu Yaobang and Hawke had a farewell meeting. Hu said that Hawke's visit has strengthened the friendship between Australian and Chinese leaders. Hawke thanked Hu for his company in Chengdsu and Nanjing. While in Chengdu and Nanjing, Hu Yaobang and Hawke exchanged views on international issues and further development of bilateral relations.

Speaks in Nanjing

OW231109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Nanjing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke expressed his hope here today for a sustained, and mutually beneficial relationship between China and Australia. In an address to several hundred teachers and students at Nanjing University, Hawke expounded the importance of the modernisation taking place in China and the implications of that for bilateral relationship. He wished China success in consolidating major economic reforms made to date, and he looked forward to the continuation of the process of making the Chinese economy more responsive and more outward looking.

Concerning the issue of Hong Kong, he said, "My government fully supports the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong and we look forward to the smooth implementation of the agreement in a way that increases prosperity in Hong Kong and strengthens the people of Hong Kong's confidence in their future as a part of China."

"We look forward, too, to the day when Chinese people on both sides of the Straits of Taiwan can be reunited as a result of peaceful negotiations between them." "We regard the Taiwan question as an internal affair of China," he said. Therefore, he added, peaceful settlement of these issues will further enhance stabililty in the Asia-Pacific region. The topic of the prime minister's 30-minute speech is: Sino-Australian Relations and Their Place in the World.

On the issues of Australia for the Asia-Pacific region, he noted that the Australian Government "shares with China the goal of seeing the countries of Indochina become genuinely independent and non-aligned and, like you, we want an end to Vietnam's military occupation of Cambodia." "Australian's [as received] approach has been to explore avenues for a peaceful political settlement of these problems," he said. "We are uncomfortable about the increased military presence of the Soviet Union in the region," he added.

On the contact between the North and South Korea, he said that "We are pleased to see the increased contacts that are now taking place between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, but the situation on the Korean peninsula is still not free of tension." Noting that though the two countries start from different perspectives, Australia and China surely have a common interest in a relaxation of tensions on the peninsula.

Beginning the speech, the prime minister praised China's policy of modernizations as "bold" and "imaginative". "The implications are vital for us because we are, with you, part of the Asia-Pacific region and we have the capability to be a partner in your development," he said. Acknowledging that the priority of Australia's foreign policy principles is on Asia and the Pacific, he said "This means that the scope for constructive co-operation between Australia and China will increasingly extend beyond matters of bilateral interest and into the wider international domain." Quoting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's words that the whole world is confronted with two major challenges, to maintain peace and to promote development, he said that "on these fundamentals I absolutely agree."

On world peace, Hawke called the present world disturbing, and threatened by nuclear weapons. "There must be arms control and there must ultimately be disarmament," he said. He appreciated the support China has given to the initiative taken by countries of the South Pacific, Australia included, to establish a South Pacific nuclear free zone.

On world development, he said, "Relations between the North and South must be based on both long term political commitment and economic good sense. Australian policy recognizes the importance of aid, and we provide it." He called trade "a major contributor to growth and development," and said that adjustment in the developed countries is important particularly in those sectors where developing countries have real chance of gaining markets because of their comparative advantage.

Visits Xiamen

OW241436 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Xiamen, May 24 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke today officially opened the Zhangzhou International Wool Company Ltd., a Sino-Australian joint venture between Zhangzhou Jute Mill and Macquarie Worsteds Ltd., in east China's Fujian Province. The Prime Minister and Mrs Hawke and their party flew into Xiamen, Fujian Province, from Nanjing this morning in the company of Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communisty Party Central Committee. They were greeted at the airport by Fujian Governor Hu Ping and Xiamen Mayor Zou Erjun, who later gave a luncheon in honor of the Australian visitors. This afternoon, Hawke and his party viewed the Dongdu dock and went sightseeing. Sources said that an Australian firm had completed the feasibility study of the second-phase construction of the dock. The Australians left Xiamen late in the afternoon for Guangzhou, Guangdong Province. They were seen off at the airport by Hu Qili and local leaders.

Departs for Philippines

OW250607 Beijing XINHUA in English 0556 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Guangzhou, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Mrs. Hawke and their party left here for the Philippines by special plane this morning at the end of their official visit to China. Earlier this morning Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen conveyed to the prime minister, Mrs. Hawke and their daughter the greetings from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang by telephone. Zhao said: "Your visit has further strengthened our mutual understanding and trust, which will surely promote bilateral friendly cooperation between our two countries and contribute to its long-term and stable development."

Hawke thanked Zhao for the latter's telephone greetings to him before his departure, adding that during his stay in China he had a wide range of discussions with Chinese leaders and deepened his understanding of China's economic reform. Hawke was seen off at the airport by Governor of the Guangdong Province Ye Xuanping and Vice-Minister Zhu Qizhen. Hawke and his party arrived here from Xiamen by special plane yesterday.

SINGAPORE DEPUTY PREMIER BEGINS VISIT TO PRC

OW231608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Singapore, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister Ong Teng Cheong left here today for an official visit to China. Ong told XINHUA at the international airport that his visit to China is mainly to attend the opening ceremony of an office of Singapore Trade Development Board in Shanghai and also to meet Chinese leaders to discuss the bilateral economic relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that his visit will enhance the understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Referring to the economic cooperations between China and Singapore, Ong said China planned to expand the Shanghai airport and improve Shanghai harbour installations. Singapore is interested in these projects. Singapore has gained some experiences in the construction of its international airport and seaport, it would like to share the experiences with China, he added. The Shanghai trade office is Singapore's second trade office in China. The first was set up in Beijing in 1981.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW231613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Shanghai, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Ong Teng Cheong, Singapore's second deputy prime minister, his wife and their party arrived here this afternoon at the start of a goodwill visit to China. Among those greeting them at the airport were Ni Tianzeng, vice-mayor of Shanghai. Accompanying Ong Teng Cheong on the visit were chairman of the Trade Development Board Chandra Das, and chairman of the Civil Aviation Board Sim Kee Boon.

This evening, Ni Tianzeng, on behalf of the municipal government, gave a banquet in honor of the Singapore guests at the international hotel. Ni said in his toast that, in recent years, progress has been made in the friendly relations and economic and trade contacts between the two countries. He was confident that the visit to Shanghai by the Singapore guests would further promote mutual understanding, exchanges and cooperation between the two sides.

This proposal has been supported by many countries, such as the ASEAN countries, China, Japan, Egypt, Mauritania, West Germany, and the United States. These countries hold that the CGDK proposal is fair, reasonable, and conducive to a just and reasonable resolution of the Cambodia issue and the realization of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and even the Pacific region. FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who recently visited Thailand, also said: "This proposal looks after the interests of all relevant parties and will serve as a starting point for a peaceful resolution of the Cambodia issue."

However, Vietnam has unreasonably rejected this proposal. On his stopover in Bangkok on 20 April, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach denounced the CGDK proposal for its failure to recognize the Heng Samrin regime as a legitimate government and for asking Vietnam to recognize the CGDK. He stubbornly asserted that the CGDK proposal "has no practical significance." At their recent meeting on the Indonesian island of Bali, the ASEAN foreign ministers appealed to Vietnam to change its stand, Vietnam again refused to reconsider its stand on the Cambodia issue.

Political observers in Bangkok hold: The fact that Vietnam has rejected the CGDK's reasonable proposal shows that Vietnam persists in forcibly occupying Cambodia. Its professed "willingness to find a political solution to the Cambodian issue" and "to withdraw its forces from Cambodia by 1990" is only another tactic to attain this objective.

People in the diplomatic circles here are not surprised by Vietnam's rejection of the 8-point proposal. A Western diplomat who refused to disclose his name said: "The Cambodian anti-Vietnamese forces have launched the guerrilla warfare and put forward the negotiation proposal with the aim of restoring their country's independence and sovereignty, while Vietnam has done everything with the aim of occupying other people's territory." Some diplomats hold that, in the face of such an enemy as Vietnam, the Cambodians will have to wage an arduous struggle and pay a high price. However, they will continue to get the support of world public opinion and the international community.

By unreasonably rejecting the CGDK proposal, Vietnam has revealed its hypocrisy. But it will never let the matter drop. It is reckoned here that, since the rainy season has started, the Vietnamese aggressors are not likely to launch a large-scale military operation in Cambodia but are likely to intensify their military encirclement and suppression of the anti-Vietnamese forces in the next dry season and that Vietnam will play new diplomatic tricks in an attempt to deceive public opinion again. However, with 8 years of experience in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, the leaders of the CGDK know how to deal with them. The leaders of the three parties told reporters some time ago that the resistance forces have no choice other than strengthening unity. On the battlefields and the diplomatic front, the resistance forces must deal with the common enemy with one mind.

LIAOWANG ASSESSES U.S. POLICY SINCE FALL OF MARCOS

HK160821 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 19, 12 May 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Peng Di: "U.S. Policy Trends as Seen From the Change of the Philippine Regime"]

[Text] When the regimes in the Philippines and Haiti changed, it was U.S. intervention which accelerated the fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier and Ferdinand E. Marcos. This trend has roused people's attention. They all asked: Has there been any change in U.S. policies?

The United States has always regarded some pro-U.S. and anticommunist regimes as its "old friends" and spared no effort to support and protect them. Both Duvalier and Marcos are old friends of the United States, but this time, when they were pounded by the struggle by the opposition at home and going to collapse, the United States forced them to leave their countries and allowed the opposition to come to power.

It seems that the United States has been forced step by step by the development of history to change its practice in this way.

From a historical point of view, the United States has learned countless lessons from its practice in supporting its old rightest friends. No matter how much the United States spent, no matter how many weapons it gave and how many troops it sent, it could not maintain in power these corrupt regimes which had already become utterly unpopular nor could these regimes protect U.S. interests.

In order to maintain such a regime in South Vietnam, the United States sent over half a million troops and spent hundreds of billions of U.S. dollars, but still failed. On the contrary, U.S. aggression and intervention not only caused the United States to suffer defeats on battlefields and strategic setbacks, but also caused it to be thoroughly decredited and gave rise to political turbulence at home. It thus suffered inestimable losses.

Since the Vietnamese war, in supporting rightist regimes, the United States has resorted most frequently to giving political support and economic aid and supplying weapons, and generally, it has refrained from sending its troops to carry out direct intervention.

Over the past few years, there has been a further readjustment of U.S. practices and the Philippines is a typical example. In that country, there are U.S. military bases as well as people's revolutionary movements, and there was a fairly strong opposition linked with the United States as well as the Marcos government which was closely linked with the United States. The people's struggle and the struggle among the various upper-level factions in the military and government interlocked and a crisis was imminent. In 1983, former opposition leader Benigno Aquino returned to the Philippines from the United States and was assasinated as soon as he arrived at Manila airport. This incident touched off the drastic intensification of the contradictions. Then the demand for reform swept all over the country and there was a sharp turn in the situation, which finally went out of control.

Under these circumstances, the United States decided to force the crumbling Marcos regime to abandon its final desparate struggle. First, this was aimed at stabilizing the situation, avoiding violent clashes, and preventing the people's movement from spreading; second, in the name of supporting democratic reform, it made the opposition come to power as its friend in order to preserve its interests and influence including its military bases. In the face of a powerful people's movement, the United States could not help but desert its old friend for its own interests.

Is this U.S. practice -- the "tactics of changing horses" -- what it has been used to adopting?

The "tactics of changing horses" has indeed been a common trick for the United States and is nothing new. The various kinds of coup d'etat in some countries, in particular in Central and South America were often the direct or indirect results of U.S. intervention. In Vietnam, the United States planned and arranged the coup d'etat to kill the Ngo Dinh Diem brothers and substitute the Nguyen Van Thien's family for them.

However, this trick of substituting one puppet clique for another through a simple and brutal palace coup differed from the recent practice of the United States in the Philippines. This time, the United States studied the national situation, people's feelings and the balance of strength between various factions at the upper level in the Philippines, attached relatively great importance to the role of the opposition, and got ready for two possible developments in the situation long ago. It strengthened its tie with the opposition as well as expressing support to the Marcos government. When Marcos was unable to control the situation and when the United States realized Marcos' rule opposed the people's will and saw the trend of developments, it resolutely deserted that "old friend." This time, there was not a large-scale bloody struggle, but more of a palace coup by a small number of people in the process of substituting a new regime for the old one. Some people call this new approach the United States' "new pragmatism."

Has the United States changed the policy of "not deserting old friends," which it has often reiterated? In handling relations among people as individuals, "not deserting old friends" is a virtue. But as a state policy in handling their relations between governments, it is untenable in law and reason and impractical in real life in the world. For changes of regimes are common in various countries. Such a change can only be decided by a country on its own and no other country is empowered to interfere in the change. It is understandable that some people in another country are willing to keep personal relations with their so-called "old friends" who have lost power or been overthrown in a country. However, people would have an axe to grind if they continue to regard their overthrown old friends as political entities or antigovernment force. Interfering with other countries' internal affairs on the excuse of "not deserting old friends" is not allowed by international law, morality and justice. This is a principle very easy to understand. Judging by the deeds of those who have declared that they do not understand this principle, they supported their old friends only in the light of their own needs. When their old friends became useless or even became burdens to them, they turned these friends away as strangers. Only their current way of deserting their "old friends" is more civilized than the previous one.

It is said that U.S. acts in Haiti and the Philippines were aimed at supporting the democratization in these countries. These words themselves are not very democratic. A man who really believes in democracy should respect the principle that the people of a country are the masters over the country and believe that they will be able to choose their own way to decide the system that is suited to their national conditions and establish the government they desire. Public or secret foreign interference has nothing in common with the concept of democracy and should not be confused with the people's struggle for democracy in the country concerned.

A review of what the United States has done toward Nicaragua will make us see more clearly the essence of U.S. policies. The Nicaraguan people have overthrown the Somoza regime which even the Untied States regarded as extremely undemocratic at that time. However the United States does not support the new Nicaraguan government; on the contrary, it has threatened, tried to overthrow, and interfered with the new government by military force.

It is said that the United States has done so in order to oppose both "rightist and leftist tyrannies." This has entirely strayed from the point. It not only shows little respect for democracy, but it is an arrogant practice of acting as an arbiter for democracy and of fighting against things in the territory of other countries. No wonder, some people call this a practice of "new interventionism."

Both "new pragmatism" and "new inerventionism" have the adjective "new" and show that there has been some readjustment to meet the change of times. But this readjustment is only an expedient change in tactics rather than any essential change in policies. It is worth thinking profoundly about what kind of readjustment conforms to the trend of times.

The changes of U.S. tactics in Haiti and the Philippines are about to give rise to chain reactions. All the "old friends" who rely on U.S. support and on political measures or curfew at home to maintain their rule are frightened. Some of them have hurried to release a few imprisoned political enemies and posed as enlightened rulers, for fear that the Philippine-type incident emerge in their countries. Others have publicly expressed their indignation against what the U.S. Government has done. Still others have pretended to be well at ease in a desperate attempt to cover the fact that they have been disturbed. People are all talking and guessing over who will be the next to collapse.

In short, the struggle for peace and democracy is an irresistable trend in the world today which no interventionists are able to stop. Sooner or later, all the policies that are not suited to the times are not essentially changed, will be eliminated by time.

ZHANG JINGFU RECEIVES MALAYSIAN TRADE MISSION

BK221406 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 1230 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Our radio correspondent has quoted PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu as saying that the expansion of trade and economic relations between the PRC and Malaysia is the common wish of the two countries and is in harmony with the interests of the Chinese and Malaysian peoples. Zhang Jingfu made the remarks when he met with a trade delegation from Sarawak state, Malaysia, led by Tan Sri Datuk Amar Sim Khen Hong at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing last night. Zhang Jingfu added that the PRC and Malaysia are friendly countries that maintain cordial relations. They are located near each other in Asia, enabling them to maintain bilateral relations easily. Both suffered unpleasant experiences in the past, and now both face a common historical task namely, developing their own economies.

Zhang Jingfu also called for more visits to the PRC by Malaysian Government officials and Malaysian businessmen and stressed the importance of improving mutual understanding because this will in turn improve bilateral trade and foster cordial relations. He said that Sarawak possesses rich natural resources and the PRC is willing to cooperate with the Sarawak state.

The Sarawak trade delegation leader, Sim Kheng Hong, said that Malaysia highly appreciates the PRC's open-door policy. Malaysia is a developing country and will continue to maintain cordial relations with the PRC and improve mutual understanding. He also expressed Sarawak state's wish to further upgrade trade and economic ties with the PRC. Also present during the talks were (Xia Zhe), chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and his deputy, Guo Dongpo. Today, the Malaysian guests visited the Great Wall.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP

Meets EC Officials in Belgium

OW231556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian discussed the situation in Europe and Asia, the world economy and bilateral relations with EC Commission President Jacques Delors here this morning. During the meeting, Delors briefed Wu on the development of the European Communities (EC) and its efforts to improve North-South relations and to seek a fairer new international economic order.

Wu said he appreciated EC's efforts for better North-South relations and expressed support for the European hi-tech "Eureka" project. Both sides expressed satisfaction with bilateral relations and cooperation and called for closer cooperation in all fields. Wu said China's trade with the communities was progressing, but expressed concern that the trade was unfavorable toward China. "We are in favor of seeking a positively balanced two-way trade," he said. The Chinese foreign minister also met with Willy de Clercq, EC commissioner in charge of external relations, this morning.

Received by King; Hosts Banquet

OW240050 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- The friendly cooperation between China and Belgium will be further strengthened and developed, said Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian here tonight. At his return banquet, Wu Xueqian also noted that his meeting with King Baudouin I and his talks with his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans show that China and Belgium have identical or similar views on many international issues, and that both countries attach great importance to the development of Sino-Belgian relations and the expansion of areas of cooperations.

In reply, Tindemans praised China's foreign policy, saying that it manifests the increasingly important role China plays as an independent and non-aligned force and a force of peace in the international arena. He described such role as "decisive". Also present at the banquet were other Belgian high-ranking officials. Earlier today Wu was received by King Baudouin I in his palace and they discussed bilateral relations and the world situation.

Views DK, Arms Control

OW240104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0045 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told his Belgian counterpart Mr. Leo Tindemans today that China always likes to see a more closely united West Europe, which will be in the interests of peace and stability not only in Europe but also in the whole world. China supports the development of the European Community, Wu added. Wu Xueqian, who is also China's state councillor, arrived here yesterday on the fifth leg of his current nine-nation Europe tour.

In their talks this afternoon, Wu and the Belgian minister for external relations exchanged views on a number of international issues and matters of bilateral relationship of common interest. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries.

The two ministers shared the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would conduct serious disarmament talks and reach agreements on heavy arms cuts without implications detrimental to the interests of other countries. The two ministers also maintained that efforts should be made towards a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea issue. They agreed that the eight-point proposal advanced by the resistances forces of Democratic Kampuchea may serve as the basis for talks for such a solution.

Meets UK's Howe in Brussels

OW240152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian hosted a luncheon today for Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, at the residence of the Chinese ambassador to Belgium here. During the luncheon party pervading with a friendly atmosphere, the two exchanged views on relations between China and Britain as well as on international problems of common interest.

Views Relations With Europe

OW241026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told a host of Belgian dignitaries here today that the fact that China and West Europe share both challenges and major interests provides a solid foundation for establishing a cooperative relationship of mutual-benefit between them. Wu Xueqian, who is also China's state councillor, was addressing more than 300 people on "China Committed to Peace and Development" at Belgium's Royal Institute of International Relations. Wu told the meeting, which was presided over by Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans, that China and Western Europe meet in many areas and have no conflict of fundamental interests between them.

He specified that both parties are peace-lovers pursuing economic development in peace opposed to power politics and upholding all states being equals, and seeking to turn the present polarized world politics onto a pluralistic basis. Both parties want to be the masters of their own destinies and stand for better North-South relations through dialogue, he added. Wu went on to say, as China and Western Europe are complementary to each other economically, they can well be partners to a mutually beneficial cooperation rather than antagonistic competitors. He said that China wants to establish long-term, stable relations of friendly cooperation with West European countries and is ready to import more goods and technology from them. At the same time, China hopes to see Western Europe import more from China and invest more there to help transform its industry.

Wu is in Belgium on the fifth lap of his current nine-nation Europe tour, which has already taken him to Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. He told the listeners that he is making the trip in pursuit of peace and cooperation, and that deeply impressed by Western Europe's strong desire for peace and for cooperation with China, he has become more confident in the prospects of China's relations with Europe. Referring to the world situation as a whole, Wu said that the world today is faced with two fundamental questions -- peace and development. These are the very two objectives towards which China's national policy is geared, he pointed out. Wu said the confrontation between East and West is essentially one between the two superpowers, whose escalation of armament constitutes a serious menace to world peace and the security of all countries.

China, he said, is concerned with peace not only in Asia but also in Europe, where the two military blocs are in direct rivalry and nuclear armament is concentrated. But both the Eastern and Western part of Europe are aware of the danger and are demanding arms cuts and the replacement of confrontation with dialogue. So both parts are important forces to curb war and safeguard peace.

Wu said that China holds the independence and sovereignty of all European countries should be respected, with their security ensured. China, he added, likes to see a peaceful and stable Europe and supports the efforts of countries of both parts to increase exchanges and improve mutual relations be transcending bloc interests and differences in social system and ideology. He said China appreciates the effort of West European countries to strengthen themselves in unity and likes to see a stronger European community playing an increasingly important role on the international arena.

Tours Antwerp, Waterloo

OW250612 Beijing XINHUA in English 0559 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian continued his visit to Belgium today before leaving for Luxembourg tomorrow, the sixth stop in his current nine-nation European tour. In the company of his Belgian Counterpart Leo Tindemans, the Chinese Foreign Minister visited the Bell Telephone Mfg. Co. in Antwerp, Belgium's main port. He was greeted by the company's general manager and was briefed about progress in the joint production of telephone transmitters between Bell and a company in Shanghai. Bell was the first enterprise in the West to transfer advanced technology to China in an agreement signed in 1984 with the Shanghai concern. Later, Wu and his party visited the Rubens' house, the former residence of the world-famous 17th century painter.

Later the Chinese foreign minister was received by Antwerp Mayor H. Cools at City Hall and then went for a cruise in the port, the fourth biggest port in Europe with an annual handling capacity of 45 million tons. Antwerp is a sister city with Shanghai and a joint venture with a Chinese shipping company is located in the port city. Wu and his party then visited the famous battlefield of Waterloo to the south of Brussels where in 1815 the Armies of French Emperor Napoleon were defeated by a joint Prussian and British force. In the evening, the foreign minister met with representatives of the local Chinese communities and of Chinese students studying here.

Arrives in Luxembourg

OW251549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Luxembourg, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here from Belgium today to start and official visit to Luxembourg. Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Poos met Wu at the Belgian-Luxembourg border. Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Liu Shan accompanied Wu on his trip from Brussels to Luxembourg.

Visits Hydroelectric Plant

OW260010 Beijing XINHUA in English 2338 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Luxembourg, May 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today visited the Centrale Hydro-electric de Pompage in Vianden some 30 kilometers north of the capital.

Jacques Poos, vice-prime minister and foreign minister of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, accompanied his Chinese counterpart in the visit this afternoon. The Vianden hydroelectric station has a lower and an upper reservoir connected by pipes through the mountain. Largely completed during the 1960s, the complex is an international undertaking with a capacity of 1.1 million kw.

Wu also visited the huge part of a ruined castle on a promontory above the town of Vianden. The medieval castle was built during the 11th to 13th centuries. As the most picturesque town in the Grand-Duchy, Vianden overlooks the Our river, which is the borderline between Luxembourg and Federal Germany.

Meets Luxembourg Leaders

OW270026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0011 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Luxembourg, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Prime Minister Jacques Santer met Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian here today on separate occasions and held friendly talks with them. Wu, who arrived here on Sunday for a two-day visit, conveyed greetings of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the grand duke, who in turn expressed his satisfaction with the on-going economic reform in China.

Earlier, the Chinese foreign minister held talks with his Luxembourg counterpart Jacques Poos on East-West relations, the situation in Europe and Asia, relations between China and European communities as well as bilateral relations. The two sides had common or similar views on many international issues.

In the talks, Poos stressed that nations other than the United States and Soviet Union are not in a state of inertia on the peace and disarmament issues and should not be excluded from the disarmament talks. He also emphasized that the Europeans see China, which enters into no alliance with any of the superpowers, as an important factor of balance in maintaining a safe world. He also stressed the important role of cooperation between Europe and China in maintaining peace and stability in the world.

Wu was given a farewell dinner by Poos at the Seningen State House before his departure for Ireland this afternoon.

Wu Arrives in Ireland

OW270035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0020 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Dublin, May 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here this evening for a two-day official visit to Ireland, the first visit ever by a Chinese foreign minister to the Western European country. Wu, who flew in this afternoon after concluding a two-day visit to Luxembourg, was greeted at the airport by Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, Irish Ambassador to China Dermot Waldron and Chinese Ambassador to Ireland Xing Zhongxiu.

The Chinese foreign minister is expected to meet with Barry and Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald for talks on bilateral and international issues. Wu is on a nine-nation European tour that will also take him to Hungary and Democratic Germany.

QIAN YONGCHANG ATTENDS FRG EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW230635 Beijing XINHUA in English 0607 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA) -- Per Fischer, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, gave a reception here today to mark the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the constitutional law of his country. Chinese Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang wa among those present at the reception.

17TH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS VIEWED

HK161452 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 13, 5 May 86 pp 32-34

[Article by Yu Yuanjun: "A Grand Gathering for Reform and Unity of Italian Communists"]

[Text] Florence, the cradle of the Italian Renaissance, offers a breathtaking panorama with its mountains and rivers. The Arno River, flowing calmly through the city into the ocean, has nurtured generations of industrious Florentines. Spring, in all its splendor, has added brilliance to this world renowned ancient city. It was in a modern sports stadium in this city that the Italian Communist Party [PCI] held its 17th national party congress from 4 to 13 April.

The congress hall was decorated in a solemn and simple manner. The curtains adorning the rostrum had a few lines of eye-catching slogans: "A Modern, reforming Party," "An alternative programme for Italy and Europe." These slogans expressed the central topic of this congress. At the same time, they indicated that the Italian Communist Party wants to adapt itself to a new situation characterized by technological progress and to create a path leading to socialism. At the center of the hall were seats for some 1,100 official delegates and party members invited to attend the congress. Foreign delegations, diplomatic corps and representatives from Italy's different democratic political parties were seated separately on both sides of the hall. Invited to take part in the party congress were some 110 delegations from foreign communist parties, workers parties, socialist parties, social democratic parties and national liberation organizations. The Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Giao Shi, member of the Political Bureau and the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, also attended the congress. In the words of the Italian Communist Party's leading comrade, this was an international gathering.

At the opening session, General Secretary Natta made a lengthy report giving an overall summary of the situation at home and abroad as well as the domestic and foreign policies of the Italian Communist Party. Just as he has emphasized, the lever to a party's vitality is innovation. His report fully exemplified the PCI's spirit to undertake domestic innovations, reforms and explorations. He believed that under the siege of a new round of technological revolution, while the traditional working class has not disappeared, the people must, however, take clear note of the changes in social classes and strata. New departments and occupations are emerging in numbers; the role of the old system is weakening. The number of employed and self-employed is increasing. Medium and small scale enterprises are now in the ascendant, while large enterprises have become even more centralized and international. In the new technological society, class conflict has not disappeared, but the forms in which it is manifested have undergone enormous transformation. Hence, it is necessary that the party be adapt in discovering these changes; judge the hour and size up the situation; adapt to changing conditions; and continuously adjust its policies and strategies.

It is also necessary to consolidate the party's influence among the traditional working people as well as vigorously uniting intellectuals, technicians, scholars, experts in new departments and small entrepreneurs. Natta pointed out that any form of ideological stagnation is unacceptable. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct continuous political and theoretical probes. The party should rid itself of the attitude of waiting for the opportunity and of the idea that socialism will come about naturally. Class conflict will not be resolved by itself and it is only through the relentless struggles of communists that the goal of socialism can be realized.

The Italian Communist Party is the biggest communist party in Western Europe. For years now, it has adhered to independence and self-initiative, dared to explore and innovate, and is adept at integrating Marxism with Italian conditions. It has carried out unremitting efforts in search of a specific path leading to socialism. In his report, Comrade Natta reiterated the "democratic alternative" line formulated earlier by the late Comrade Berlinguer and made it more clear and specific. In his closing remarks, he further explained the meaning of "alternative." He said: Alternative does not simply mean the establishment of a leftist government nor does it cover only relations with socialist parties; it should also include different political forces and movements representing society's needs. In order to realize the goal of a "democratic alternative", Nata believed that it is necessary to draw up a vigorous program, organize a broad struggle movement, and form an alliance of revolutionary character, that is a programmed government. This program will abolish the doctrine that ideology is supreme, and set as criteria instead, the recognition and acceptance of the program as the basis to determine whether specific parties could join the government. Ideology will not be used to define parties as ruling and opposition. Natta emphatically pointed out that the alternative is a positive strategy which could transform the ruling class and substitute leadership by new politics and government for it.

On international politics, the Italian Communist Party congress reiterated the party's consistent policy of peace, detente and disarmament. Natta put forward that the fate of the world should not be held in the hands of the two superpowers and that each and every country in the Eastern and Western alliances should contribute its share to detente, balanced disarmament and the gradual elimination of blocs. The PCI steadfastly opposes the arms race and the expansion of the arms race into space.

On building the party, the PCI advocates strengthening democracy within the party, perfecting party life and invigorating the party.

Right from the beginning to end, the party congress was full of vitality and proceeded in an atmosphere heavy with democracy. The delegates spoke without inhibitions and some 70 to 80 persons addressed the congress. They spoke highly of General Secretary Natta's exposition on the PCI's domestic and foreign policies. At the joint session of the Central Committee and the central supervisory committee which were both newly elected during the congress, Natta was reelected as general secretary of the PCI Central Committee. A former schoolteacher, 68-year-old Natta first assumed the position after the death of then PCI General Secretary Berlinguer in 1984.

The PCI's party congress achieved broad unanimity on the goal of realizing reform and party modernization. As Natta said in his closing address, through this congress, the party grew stronger and more united. The task put to the entire party by the congress is arduous. It asked that all comrades in the party march forward with greater courage and force, with a sense of responsibility and full of confidence.

FORMER PARTY LEADER HUA GUOFENG APPEARS IN PUBLIC

HK260536 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (AFP) -- Former Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, who disappeared from the political scene with the accenssion to power of senior leader Deng Xiaoping, was seen in public recently, a well-informed Western source said here Monday.

Mr Hua, 65, was apparently in good health when he was seen at the Tomb of Emperors of the Qing Dynasty about 120 kilometers (75 miles) northeast of here May 18, the sources said.

He was seen as a French delegation visited the tombs, the sources said. Mr Hua was not presented to the visitors, but spent several minutes chatting to a Chinese official accompanying them.

Mr Hua, one of Mao Zedong's "heirs," was chairman of the Communist Party from Mao's death in 1976, but was gradually pushed aside as Mr Deng consolidated his power, and finally lost the post in 1981.

He remains one of the 210 members of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr Hua met with former Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito in September. He was glimpsed briefly on Chinese television in April 1982, wearing a hospital gown, in the line-up of officials at a public parade.

Some reports said he was also seen on the podium during 35th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the People's Republic in October 1984, but no photographs of the occasion showed him.

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES SICHUAN LEADERS 22 MAY

HK230125 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on 22 May CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang cordially received leading comrades and veteran comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the CPC Committee of Chengdu Military Region, the provincial Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, Government and CPPCC. The reception took place in the small hall of the Jinniu Hotel at 0900. Veteran comrades who had battled all over the country for several decades for the revolution were very excited on hearing that Comrade Yaobang would receive them, and they arrived at the hall long before the reception time.

Seeing so many people assembled, Comrade Yaobang said when he entered the hall: I will just shake hands with 20 or 30 veteran comrades; I cannot shake hands with all 200. Greetings to the veteran comrades! I wish you good health and long life!

Comrade Yaobang said: Veteran comrades are treasures of the revolution. It is thanks to them that the revolution has succeeded today. Nor can we create a new situation without the veteran comrades.

Comrade Yaobang said: The veteran comrades are old. If they continue at their work posts, their strength will not be equal to their ambitions. The revolution can only develop if they allow young comrades to take over from them. Otherwise, our revolutonary cause will be discontinued.

Comrade Yaobang urged the veteran comrades to make proper arrangements for their daily life in their final years. How to make proper arrangements for oneself is a new problem encountered by veteran revolutionaries. The hall resounded with lively, knowing laughter at these words.

Comrade Yaobang also made an important speech on the maturing of young cadres, the situation, and work in Sichuan.

DENG XIAOPING DONATES BOOK ROYALTIES TO CHILDREN

OW270725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has donated 4,025 pounds sterling (about 6,000 U.S. dollars or 18,641 yuan) from his book royalties on May 26 to the Soong Ching Ling foundation. It will be used to promote children's education in science and technology, according to a foundation spokesman today.

Deng is chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and also honorary president of the foundation. The donation, made yesterday, comprised the entire royalties for the first English edition of the book "Deng Xiapoing: Speeches and Writings", which was published by Britain's Pergamon Press Ltd in London in 1985.

The foundation was set up by relatives of Madame Soong Ching Ling, late honorary president of the People's Republic of China. It serves the cause of promoting the educational and cultural opportunities for the younger generation, a cause cherished by Madame Soong.

TIAN JIYUN URGES NINGXIA LOCALS TO BECOME WELL-OFF

OW240430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Yinchuan, 23 May (XINHUA) -- During an inspection tour of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Tian Jiyun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, urged cadres at all levels to lead the masses to transform the loess plateau and help the local people become well-off. He told local officials to guide the masses to accomplish this great task, which will benefit future generations, by carrying out the spirit of "the foolish old man who moved the mountain."

Tian Jiyun inspected Ningxia from 20 to 22 May after accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang in his inspection tour of Gansu's Lanzhou, Dingxi, and Pingliang. Accompanied by Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Tian Jiyun inspected Guyuan, Xiji, and other counties on the loess plateau and made an on-the-spot investigation into the projects to plant trees and grass and to develop forestry and animal husbandry in these counties. He also visited peasant families to inquire about their production and living conditions, and talked with leading officials of Guyuan Prefecture and seven counties to discuss questions of transforming the loess plateau and helping the local people become well-off.

Tian Jiyun said happily: Great changes have taken place on the loess plateau in Ningxia in recent years. This situation is encouraging. Marked achievements have been scored in planting grass and trees. This can be seen by the emergence of many green belts on loess mountains that used to be barren. There has been a fairly rapid development of animal husbandry, and the breeding of big domestic animals has begun to thrive. As the crops are growing well, a bumper harvest this year looks very possible. He said: It is particularly gratifying to know that the readjustment of the grass-roots leading bodies has brought about a substantial change in the age and educational level of grass-roots leaders. These cadres have a good mental outlook and are enthusiastic. They have set targets of transformation and construction in areas under their responsibility and have worked out measures for fulfilling these targets. Such leading bodies can certainly lead the masses in conquering nature, in carrying out the grand projet to transform the loess plateau, in doing various kinds of work well, and in further improving the situation.

Tian Jiyun pointed out: The loess plateau accounts for a large proportion of China's territory and is inhabited by quite a large population. Poverty is extensive in this type of land as the natural conditions there are poor. Therefore, we are faced with a tremendously important task of leading the masses of people to transform the loess plateau and to help the local people become well-off. In recent years we have made some achievements in transforming the plateau, but we are still far from the goal of completely transforming it. Therefore, we still have heavy responsibilities to shoulder. He said: The principle of "planting grass and trees to develop animal husbandry and transforming the mountains and rivers to get rid of poverty," a principle proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, is the key to transforming the loess plateau and helping the local people become well-off. The principle has been proved correct in practice over the past few years and must be continuously and conscientiously implemented to achieve greater victories.

Tian Jiyun said: To implement the principle proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang and to successfully carry out the work of transforming the loess plateau, we must handle the following relations well.

First, we should stick to the principle of doing things according to local conditions and handle the relations between the general and specific characteristics well. There are general characteristics in the counties on the loess plateau, but the conditions in each county are not always the same. Therefore, we must proceed from reality and do things according to local conditions. We should develop forestry and animal husbandry, plant grass, and grow grain crops where conditions permit, but should not follow a single pattern and neither should we copy the model set by other people.

Second, we should propoerly handle the relations between the immediate goals and the long-range goals of transforming the plateau. From a long-term point of view, some measures for transforming the plateau are important, but they should be implemented step-by-step and in integration with solutions to the masses' current production and livelihood problems and in integration with the immediate goal. In this way we can use our immediate goal to promote our long-range goal.

Third, we should properly handle the relations between work in selected areas and that of entire areas by promoting work in an entire area through drawing upon experience gained in the work at a selected area.

The purpose of drawing upon the experience gained from the work at a selected area is to popularize that experience in an entire area. Once experiments are successful, we should sum up experience and vigorously popularize it. In transforming the loess plateau, leaders at all levels should boldly and extensively popularize typical experience. Leaders should never be satisfied with minor achievements, but must aim at effective results by carrying out their plans step by step, systematically, and steadfastly; nor should they rush headlong into mass action for formality's sake.

Fourth, we should handle the relations between self-reliance and state assistance well. We should abandon the idea of asking for, waiting for, and relying on assistance from the state and organizations at higher levels. Aid from the state is necessary, but localities should stress self-reliance. History is written by man, and mountains and rivers are transformed by him. We should pool the wisdom and efforts of the masses in transforming mountains and rivers to eliminate poverty.

Tian Jiyun said: To completely transform the loess plateau is a long-term and arduous task which will benefit future generations. It cannot be finished in one or two generations. Nevertheless, the work of transforming the impoverished and backward plateau must begin with our generation. Starting with our generation, we must carry out the spirit of "the foolish old man who moved mountains" and perseveringly continue to transform the plateau from generation to generation.

Tian Jiyun made the following suggestions for transforming the loess plateau to eliminate proverty: 1) leadership at all levels must be determined to transform the loess plateau and must not waver and retreat in the face of difficulties; 2) leadership at all levels should work out a feasible plan in the light of local conditions; and 3) leadership at all levels should draw up efficient and effective measures. He summarized the measures as follows: First, qualified personnel. Qualified personnel are of first importance. Qualified personnel mean knowledge, technology, and strength that can be transformed into wealth. Abundant natural resources cannot be transformed into wealth if there are no competent personnel to exploit them. Therefore, areas on the loess plateau should bring in competent personnel and intellectual power through different channels. Second, processing. To transform natural resources into wealth, all localities should develop the processing industry by expanding rural enterprises. As its rural enterprises are still in the initial stage, Ningxia should strive to make a big stride forward. Of course, it should stress economic results and carefully consider what enterprises should be developed. Third, association. Efforts should be made to introduce investment from abroad and establish lateral ties at home, especially lateral cooperation with advanced areas and coastal regions of the country. This is of special importance to promoting Ningxia's economic development. Economic development will certainly quicken with lateral cooperation and the bringing in of competent personnel, technology, and information. Fourth, circulation. Products can become commodities only when there is smooth circulation. Links between agriculture and commerce, between industry and commerce, and within the commercial sector itself should be encouraged and supported in order to streamline channels of circulation.

SOVIET-BUILT PLANE USED FOR XIZANG PLA TRANSPORT

HK250249 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, a Soviet-built TU-154 aircraft arrived in Lhasa on 23 May on its inaugural flight there. The aircraft was specially purchased from the Soviet Union by the Central Military Commission to solve the air transport difficulties of the PLA units in Xizang. The aircraft will make two flights from Beijing a week, stopping at Chengdu.

Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the region have attached great importance to this inaugural flight. Raidi, Doje Cering, Mao Rubai, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, and other leading comrades went to Gongga Airport to greet the plane. They congratulated the aircrew and technicians together with the responsible comrades concerned who arrived on the aircraft, and also thanked the Central Military Commission for its concern for the PLA units in Xizang.

Mao Rubai, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, asked the aircraft captain (Zhang Jin), who is deputy chief of staff of the Air Force independent transport regiment and has more than 20 years' flying experience, about the characteristics of flying over the Xizang plateau and the capabilities of the aircraft. Mao Rubai said: This TU-154 flight has not only solved the air transport problem of the PLA units stationed in Xizang and improved air transport conditions; it is also sure to play a positive role in further developing aviation in Xizang.

Mao Rubai also introduced to the visitors the preparations and ideas for developing aviation within the region. He expressed the hope that this understanding would receive vigorous support from the departments concerned.

BEIJING GENETIC RESEARCH ON CANCER ADVANCES

OW270558 Beijing XINHUA in English 0539 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese scientist has discovered a new inhibitor to the growth of cancer cells, providing a new clue for control of cancer, according to HEALTH NEWS.

Wu Kefu, researcher of the Institute of Hematology of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, found that a cell eluent (solution and materials separated by washing) can inhibit the synthesis of DNA, which is vital for regeneration of cancerous cells, the paper reported.

In external experiments, the solution can also inhibit reproduction of lymphatic tumors, melanoma (tumor made up of melanin-pigmented cells), leukemia, breast cancer, kidney cancer, and squamous cell carcinoma (scaly superficial cancer).

Experiments show that a protein of the human fibrocyte is an inhibitor to the growth of cancerous cells. The protein differs from the identified interferons and tumor necrotizing factors, according to the paper.

ARREST OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY STUDENTS REPORTED

OW231011 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 23 KYODO -- Two Beijing University students have been arrested by public security authorities for conducting counterrevolutionary activities, school sources said Friday.

The sources said the students publicly criticized the Communist Party on the campus, but they refused to disclose the names of the students or more details about the activities in question.

According to other reliable sources, however, the students are enrolled in the History Department of the university and were preparing to establish a "China Youth Party" opposing the Communist Party. The students have also been publishing leaflets and other literature criticizing the Communist Party, high officials and the present Chinese Government.

The arrests came at a time when student activities at the university were subsiding after an anti-Japanese movement last year triggered by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official worship at the Tokyos Yasukuni Shrine dedicated to Japanese war dead, including World War II war criminals responsible for Japanese aggression against China.

NANJING UNIVERSITY DISCUSSES MA DING ARTICLE

OW240437 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2000 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] According to a XINHUA RIBAO report, the months-long debate over an article by Ma Ding has been properly settled. Now young scholars and theoretical workers of Nanjing University are accelerating study of important issues in various fields and conducting academic discussions in a liberal and democratic spirit on the campus.

On 2 November GONGREN RIBAO published an article titled "Ten Major Changes in China's Current Study of Economics" by (Song Nongxiang), a young instructor at Nanjing University's Department of Philosophy. The article was published under the pseudonym Ma Ding. After its publication, the article aroused unexpected concern among the theoretical circles in Beijing and Shanghai and even the mass media abroad. While reprinting the article, some foreign newspapers and periodicals misinterpreted Ma Ding's original meaning and offered a few criticisms which, when reported back to China later, resulted in a castigation of the article as an ominous thing that should be weeded out. Thus, a debate was launched.

Implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the party committee of Nanjing University has done two things: First, it held a forum on the Ma Ding article and invited young scholars and theoretical workers to make fair assessments of the article. Second, the NANJING UNIVERSITY JOURNAL went all out to support and publish these commentaries on the Ma Ding article in the spirit of free academic discussions. Therefore, in spite of the controversy his article created, Ma Ding himself was not interrogated by the school.

The latest issue of the NANJING UNIVERSITY JOURNAL published on 20 May carried seven commentaries on the Ma Ding article in its Young Scholars' Forum. In an article titled "Strive to Train Influential Young Scholars With Good Quality and Special Characteristics" published in the NANJING UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, vice president (Yu Shaoyi) said: As we are living in a great era of transformation, we must bravely explore new things in order to understand our era from different angles. The Ma Ding article has set a gratifying example in this respect. We must advance continuously. A learned scholar should not be a promulgator of ultimate truth, but should make the pursuit of truth a life-long endeavor. This is a plain truth that we must always bear in mind.

This article is another affirmation and encouragement of the Ma Ding article's exploratory spirit.

WAN LI ENCOURAGES FORERUNNERS OF REFORM WORK

HK221041 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 86 p 1

[Article by Wan Li: "Be a Forerunner of Reform" -- this article is originally a preface written by Wan Li to the book "Forerunners of Reform During a Period of Development by Leaps and Bounds," originally carried in issue No 5 of BOLAN QUNSHU to be published soon]

[Text] This is a book about people who are all forerunners of reform. I am familiar with some of their names and deeds. I have also read some articles on their deeds published in newspapers and periodicals. Although they are only a small part of the people who stand in the forefront of reform, their spirit and achievements reflect the demands of our times. They are truly representative. Therefore, it is of significance to publish such a book.

Today we are living in a great era. The new technological revolution, which is spreading on a global scale, is a new challenge to us. It will also provide us with new opportunities. Socialist construction carried out in our country over the past 35 years has enabled us to accumulate powerful strength beneficial to the development of our country's economy, science, technology, education, and culture. In addition, we have achieved both positive and negative experiences. The correct line and the series of guiding principles and policies concerned adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been tested in practice and have increasingly demonstrated their vitality. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee greatly promoted the progress of urban and rural reform throughout the country. The enthusiasm, initiative, and pioneering spirit of the Chinese people for building their own new life are running unprecedentedly high. Reform is progressing rapidly all over China. All this has made us firmly believe that after exerting strenuous efforts over a period of time, unprecedentedly great changes will take place in our country. A socialist power with a high level of both materal and spiritual civilizations and democracy will rise in the world. This is a firm belief of the people throughout the country, and it has been admitted by more and more men of insight in the world (including those who oppose us).

The great era is calling heroes and heroines who are worthy of their names. It has also provided a vast arena for sons and daughters of China who are determined to contribute to the prosperity of the country. In the process of reform, many people who were unknown in the past have become pathbreakers of reform. They help publicize reform and the valuable spirit of the forerunners of reform so that more and more people advance together with them. This is a duty of our party and a glorious task of press and publication institutions.

Reform is never smooth sailing and will encounter various kinds of obstacles. Some defects and mistakes will inevitably occur in reform. Therefore, in the process of reform we should constantly learn more about the new situation, sum up new experiences, and solve new problems. There is no need for us to feel surprised at defects or mistakes occurring in reforms. We should seriously find out where the real problems lie and correct our mistakes and defects well. It is not a Marxist attitude to not allow mistakes to occur in reform or wilfully accuse those who are responsible once problems have happened. What we demand is that we should do our best to make as few mistakes as possible, and avoid making gross mistakes. Once we commit mistakes, we should correct them immediately.

Some people only want to become officials in "times of peace." They are unwilling to carry out reform or do not dare to do so. They stick to conventions, attempt nothing, and accomplish nothing. Such an attitude cannot be tolerated by the party and the people. There is no way out if we fail to carry out reform.

The figures and deeds described by the book might not be perfect, and they will continue to be tested by history. However, their spirit of daring to carry out reform and their efficiency in doing so will encourage people and are worth learning from. I hope that people who are determined to carry out reform will always remember the basic objectives of our reform, that is, we will give full play to the wisdom, initiative, and creative power of the broad masses of people, further liberate the productive forces, speed up the building of material and spiritual civilizations, and make our country strong and powerful and our people rich. As long as we do not deviate from these basic objectives, it will not be difficult for us to correct those transient mistakes or defects. It was a great undertaking to build a new China. It is also a great cause to build China into a socialist power with Chinese characteristics. To successfully accomplish our great cause, we needs tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, or even millions of forerunners who will devote themselves to reform. I hope that there will be more people who are willing to join the ranks of such forerunners.

LU DINGYI ON FORMULATION OF 'DOUBLE-HUNDRED POLICY'

HK230419 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 86 p 1

[Article by Lu Dingyi, written in the hospital on 19 April 1986: "Historical Review of 'A Hundred Flowers Blooming and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contending' -- in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the 'Double-Hundred Policy'"]

[Excerpts] Fully 30 years ago have elapsed since the party set forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" for promoting the progress of the arts and sciences in 1956. Some comrades asked me to comment on the background of the policy. In this article I would like to say something about the historical facts behind the origin and development of formulating the policy.

(I)

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and the policy of "letting a hundred schools of though contend" were not put forward at the same time. In 1950 a controversy on the question of the Beijing Opera arose among some people. A group said that we had to inherit the Beijing Opera totally and uncritically. This means that we should inherit it even with its dross. The other group argued that we had to reject it completely because it came from a feudal society. At that time Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a few words of encouragement to theatrical circles, reading "let a hundred flowers blossom, weed through the old and bring forth the new." He also pointed out: We still need Beijing Opera, but we must inherit it and other traditional operas by rejecting the dross and assimilating the essence.

As a matter of fact, the problem was already resolved as early as in the years of Yanan. The old Beijing Opera such as "Catching and Releasing Caocao," "Lianshengdian," "Story of Prostitute Susan," and the recomposed opera "Three Attacks on Zhujia Village" were all put on a show in Yanan.

However, after we came into Beijing, the argument waxed hot again, but the inscription "let a hundred flowers blossom, weed through the old and bring forth the new" written by Comrade Mao Zedong simmered down.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" only helped solve the problem of different forms of traditional operas existing side by side, but it did not and could not solve other problems in scientific and academic circles, for example, the problem of how to deal with contention among different schools in science.

(II)

The completion of the "socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce" in our country indicated the annihilation of capitalist ownership by peaceful means (the peaceful redemption of the bourgeoisis), thus turning our country into a socialist country. The transformation waa regarded as a peaceful revolution. Its success was proof that under given and proper conditions (in China, such conditions refer to the apparent completion by the working class of the democratic revolution led by the CPC, which shoulders the primary tasks of opposing imperialism and carrying out the agrarian revolution; the complete annihilation of the counterrevolutionary army on the mainland by the revolutionary army, and a firm grip on the state apparatus by the working class), the socialist revolution could be achieved without using violence but by peaceful means. It is my belief that this is an epoching-making event in the world and it will be of far-reaching significance to the whole world.

In order to administer our country and make it prosperous and strong, the problem of how to carry out scientific work was also put high on the agendas of the CPC Central Committee.

(III)

In April 1957 the party Central Committee decided to start a rectification campaign throughout the party to oppose bureaucracy, factionalism and subjectivism. However, a handful of rightists seized the opportunity to mount an attack against the party and the nascent socialist system in an attempt to replace the leadership of the Communist Party with the practice of "ruling in turn." Under the pretext of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," they advocated what they called "speaking out and airing views in a big way" to prepare public opinion. This was a slogan chanted by a handful of rightists in order to unleash a political struggle against the CPC.

Taken literally, we may see that there is no difference between "speaking out and airing views in a big way" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," but they are different in nature. "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a policy adopted by the party to give guidance to work in science and literature and art, and is not a policy for political struggle. In a socialist country, political issues can only be settled by democratic centralism and the legal system, not by the practice of "speaking out and airing views in a big way." However, we must promote "free contention" of different views among different schools in science and literature and art.

The slogan "speaking out freely and airing views fully" was not coined by the CPC. But Comrade Mao Zedong took over the slogan and added it to "holding great debates and writing big-character posters" as a means of struggle to counterattack rightists. Finally, rightists, who were very small in number, were defeated in this political struggle. Nevertheless, the scope of the struggle was made far too broad and a number of intellectuals were unjustifiably labelled "rightists," with unfortunate consequences. Thanks to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, since then most of the "rightists" who were unjustifiably treated" have had their label removed.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the slogan "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debate, and writing big-character posters" was used by "rebellious organizations" as a means to persecute veteran cadres, intellectuals and the masses of the people, and later it was even affirmed as a provision in the state constitution. But it has been deleted from the current Constitution. This is quite right.

The practice of "speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters" should by no means be adopted in the future. However, we must adhere to the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

(IV)

After the struggle against rightists, the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was not given up in form, but it was no longer applied in deed. Comrade Mao Zedong advocated "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Actually only two schools of thought -- the bourgeoisie and the proletariat -- could contend with each other. This is absolutely not applicable to departments in charge of work in science and literature and art. If we act accordingly, there will be no free contention in these departments and "political labels" will be used at will. In assessing different schools of thought in science and literature and art, if we arbitrarily impose political labels upon them and if we simply classify them into two categories -- the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, then this is not a scientific attitude and it is impossible to "let a hundred schools of thought contend."

The "gang of four" allowed only eight "model theatrical works" to put on a show in different theatrical forms, and alleged that "Jiang Qing alone had the final say on all contention of different schools of thought." Jiang Qing was ignorant and incompetent, but it was really sad that the "gang of four" lauded her to the skies as a pope. Although the "gang of four" was so savage, cruel and furious, they dared not straightforwardly negate the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

(V)

"Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a good policy. Applying it in earnest will benefit our country a great deal; if not we will suffer a lot. This can be proved by the fact that China has become an oil-rich country from an "oil-poor country" only because we adopted suggestions put forth by geologist Li Siguag; but we have suffered a lot because we turned a deaf ear to Ma Yinchu's views on population.

This is all I have to say. I hope it will be filed as historical facts to teach our future generations.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES EXPLORATION IN LITERATURE, ART

HK220913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 86 p 7

[Commentator's article: "Create a Favorable Environment an Atmosphere -- A Second Talk on Exploring and Blazing New Trails in Literature and Art"]

[Text] To devlop and enrich China's socialist literature and art in the new period, it is necessary to encourage exploring and blazing new trials in literature and art. In terms of understanding, most of our comrades do not disagree with this. However, to heathily and smoothly develop the trend of exploring and blazing new trails, it is necessary to create an excellent environment and atmosphere and to seriously study and guide it. This is an important condition and guarantee.

On the whole, an excellent environment and atmosphere for promoting prosperity in literature and art has emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we have criticized the "leftist" ideas, stopped the practice of "exaggerating others' mistakes without restraint," reiterated the "three no's" policy, and practiced creative freedom, thus greatly emancipating the productive forces in literature and art. The prosperous scene in literature and art as well as the animated situation in the academic field have arisen under just such circumstances. Many comrades in literature and art circles put it well: "Without the line and policies drawn up by the third plenary session, prosperity in literature and art in the new period would not have been possible."

However, we should soberly understand that some localitites, departments, and units have not created an environment and atmosphere for exploring and blazing new trails in literature and art. For example, some leading comrades are accustomed to measuring new things by old conventions. They lack a sensitive response to and tolerant attitude toward new explorations and experiments in literature and art. Due to past and present reasons and to the different styles, schools, and "factions," comrades in literature and art circles themselves lack mutual understanding and support. Rivalry and flattery can occasionally be noticed in literature and art comments. Literature and art comments are far from being perfect and an excellent study style has not been formed. All of this is hampering the smooth progress of exploring and blazing new trails. We should make greater efforts to change this situation and to create an excellent environment and relaxed atomosphere in which literature and art workers understand each other, care for each other, talk with each other, and promote each other, so as to raise the work of exploring and blazing new trails in literature and art to a new height.

To create an excellent environment and atmosphere, leaders should conscientiously improve their leadership over literature and art work. In a congratulatory message to the fourth national congress on literature and arts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Party committees at all levels should exercise good leadership over literature and art work and, "according to the characteristics and devlopment law of literature and art, help literature and art workers obtain the necessary conditions for enriching literature and art creations and improving literature and art standards." Apart from implementing the party's literature and art line, principles, and policies, leaders of literature and art departments should do a good job in the rear service" and in providing the necessary conditions for literature and art workers.

It is necessary to encourage and support those who have made achievments in exploring and blazing new trails in literature and art and to enthusiastically help and guide those who have made mistakes. During the 10 years of turmoil, the rude method of mass criticism was applied to settle problems arising in literature and art, which included stirring up public opinion, seizing on typical cases, and drawing hasty conclusions. Facts have proved that this method is harmful to the process of differentiating between right and wrong in literature and art creation and theoretical research. Instead of being beneficial to creating an excellent environment, the method of molding public opinion will only create a tense atmosphere. With regard to literary, art, and academic problems, we should discuss them, with the participants in the discussion being equal; no one is allowed to adopt an overbearing attitude. As to the problem of right and wrong arising in the course of explorations, it is not wise to draw conclusions too early, still less is it good to base ourselves on what one leader says when passing judgment. Instead, we should conscientiously implement the
double hundred" policy, carry forward democracy in literature and art, hold repeated discussions, and carry out repeated experiments so that we can differentiate between right and wrong and gradually understand truth through long-term practice.

In creating an excellent environment and atmosphere, it is necessary to rely on the efforts of literature and art workers themselves. We should encourage comradely and friendly discussions mutual study, mutual consultations, and mutual understanding in the literature and art ranks, between literature and art workers of different categories and schools, between literature and art creators and critics, and between writers and readers. It is necessary to strengthen their unity to reduce internal consumption, and to concentrate their wisdom and efforts on literature and art creation and theoretical research. As to differences of opinion concerning problems in literature and art, it is necessary to solve them through reasoning; on no account should our comrades blame each other in disregard of objective reality, exaggerate others' mistakes to an unlimited degree, and attack others' one single fault without considering their other aspects. Criticism and countercriticism should be allowed between our comrades but must be based on facts. We should be bold in upholding truth and correcting mistakes. With such boldness, an excellent environment and atmosphere in which literature and art workers can explore and blaze new trails will gradually arise in literature and art circles.

Shen Dequian, a poet of the Qing dynasty, said: "Only with a first-rate mind and first-rate knowledge, can a first-rate poem be written. There is no footing in space, but there is much inspiration in the sea of stars. An on a fertile land, things spring up after a spring rain." This suggests that for writers and artists, an excellent environment is necessary apart from just realizing good literature and art accomplishments. With an excellent environent and atomosphere in the new period of the four modernizations, our literature and art creation will present an inspiring picture and thrive like things springing up after a spring rain."

WENZHAI BAO ON LITERATURE ABOUT INTELLECTUALS

HK260849 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese No 312, 15 May 86 p 5

[Report: "An Unavoidable Reflection"]

[Text] Reviewing several recently written novels about intellectuals (such as "Man In His Middle Age," "The Spiritual and the Sensual," and "The Trees Planted to Green,") in an article published in ZHONGGUO, No 4, Liu Xiaobo observes that in contemporary Chinese literature, conscientious and earnest self-examination, which is so characteristic of the image of the intellectuals in "4 May" literature, is rarely a quality of the Chinese, the Chinese intellectuals in particular, in contemporary Chinese literature. Essentially, the characters in contemporary Chinese literature are based on the Da Yu model or the Qu Yuan and their creators dress them up by portraying them as personified gods. As a corollary, the relations between intellectuals and the masses are idealized to an extreme degree. In these works, it is always those who take an extreme leftist line that do not understand the protagonists. However, the community as a whole understands them. Outwardly, these works have the form of tragedies. Essentially, they are works on the bright, positive side of things [zheng ju 2973 0489].

In Chinese history, the traditional cultural lineage was broken only once, by the "4 May" Cultural Movement. The awakened person by "4 May" literature is a rebel against tradition and one who seeks the emancipation of one's self. The awakening of intellectuals is reflected in their harsh self-analysis and in their ruthless criticism of their fellow countrymen's deep-rooted bad habits. The two categories of people (the awakened and the not awakened) in these works, who do not even slightly remind one of personified gods, and the ultimate conflict in them (the absolute, inevitable antagonism between the awakened and society) combine to give each of these works a truly tragic flavor.

An important indicator of self-awareness in "4 May" literature is that it is freed from the influence of the idea of personified gods. There is some deep-rooted intrinsic relationship between the frequent use of stereotypes and generalities in classical and contemporary Chinese literature and the influence of the idea of personified gods. "Harmony" is the loftiest ideal of classical Chinese culture. During the "Cultural Revolution," the handful of advocates of an extreme leftist line took advantage of the masses' prejudice against knowledge and the traditional version of absolute egalitarianism deeply imprinted on their minds to make them ask for absolute political and material equality as well as absolute intellectual, education, and spiritual equality. Thus, in criticizing the extreme leftist line, it is necessary to penetrate our minds and negate something deeply buried there -- that is, to analyze and critically examine the feudal ideas lurking at the bottom of the national character, that is, the deep-rooted bad national habits, on the basis of the earnest self-examination by the whole nation and its intellectuals. It is impossible for the human race to be unaware of its crises or for it to never experience disillusionment. It is equally impossible for it to have no self-confidence or for it to never experience success. If, having experienced the 10-year catastrophe, a nation is still unaware of the crisis in reality but still has illusions about its tradition, it would be difficult for this nation to join the world.

OFFICIAL STRESSES BUILDING OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

HK231225 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0633 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 May (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union's Chernobyl accident in the Ukraine will not affect China's determination to develop the nuclear power industry. This was what Zhou Ping, deputy head of the PRC State Council's Nuclear Power Leading Group and vice minister of the nuclear industry, told a LIAOWANG reporter, according to a report in Issue No 21 of LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION to be published soon.

The 45-year-old Zhou Ping is an expert in nuclear reactor projects and is one of the chief responsible people in the country's nuclear power industry. After the completion of his study abroad, he returned to China in 1958. Since then he has been engaged in physical calculations and experimentation regarding nuclear reactors, as well as the design, regulation, and operation of reactors. He is a senior engineer and specialist of PRC Ministry of Nuclear Industry, vice chairman of the PRC Nuclear Academic Society Council, and council member of an international atomic energy body.

According to Zhou Ping, nuclear power is a new type of energy resource. It has already developed into an important resource of energy despite its short history of just over 3 decades. According to the statistics of one international atomic energy group, the total generated energy volume of nuclear power plants in 26 countries including the United States, France, the Soviet Union, Japan, the FRG, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Sweden accounted for 15 percent of the total world volume of generated energy at the end of 1985. It is estimated that by the year 2000, the volume of generated nuclear power energy will account for 40 percent of the total world.volume of generated energy.

The insufficient energy supply in China has affected the national economic development, therefore the development of the nuclear power industry is a must. Such regions as east China, south China, and the northeast, where there is a great shortage of energy resources, especially need to develop nuclear power stations. Therefore, China's nuclear power industry, which is still in its initial stage, must be resolutely developed step by step with some focal points. This is China's set principle, which will not change just because of the Soviet Union's Chernobyl accident. By the year 2000, China's nuclear power industry will certainly have made great progress. Before making the important strategic decision on developing the nuclear power industry, China made overall and detailed investigations and studies as well as analyses and comparisons of all types of nuclear reactors abroad. The final decision was to adopt the pressurized water reactor, which is technically mature and has better safety quality. Moreover, from the very beginning China has persisted in cooperating with those countries possessing advanced technology and in fully absorbing mature foreign experiences to ensure quality and safety.

Zhou Ping stresses: "The basic purpose of China's peaceful use of atomic energy lies in benefiting the people, with public safety above all else. In order to strengthen the safety controls of nuclear power stations, China founded the State Nuclear Safety Bureau at the initial stage of preparations for the building of nuclear power stations.

It coordinated with the State Environmental Protection Bureau and the Ministry of Nuclear Industry in jointly drawing up, completing, and perfecting laws and regulations on nuclear power safety, in strengthening the safety examinations of the design of nuclear power projects, and in conducting the most strict supervision and examination of the building of nuclear power stations based on the laws and regulations, in order to ensure that every link and work procedure of design, building, installation, regulation, start-up and operations would conform to the requirements of the laws and regulations and quality control. This was also done to ensure building good quality nd safe nuclear power stations.

Vice Minister Zhou Ping is concurrently on the board of directors of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Development Company, Limited and a board member of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station Joint Corporation. He told the reporter that to those who do not understand nuclear power technology well, it is natural that the would have anxiety and worry. This is entirely understandable. It is the same for those who do not know the laws governing swimming and do not master the skill of swimming; they are always afraid that they will drown upon getting into the water. The practice over the past 3 decades and more has proved that mankind has entirely mastered the law and technology of generating nuclear power. People should not be overanxious about this.

According to Zhou Ping, Guangdong's Daya Bay nuclear power station does not follow the safety standards of Three Mile Island power plant. It will follow far higher safety standards than the latter. The Daya Bay nuclear power station is to adopt France's newly developed "Vangard-type" safety valve, which has solved the problems of aging or ineffectiveness of the spring in the old-type safety valve adopted by the Three Mile Island power plant. Moreover, all-round cooperation with France will be implemented in building the entire Daya Bay nuclear power station, with all its major equipment made in France. Today, France's nuclear power volume accounts for 64.8 percent of the country's total volume of generated energy. At present, 44 nuclear stations are in operation in France, with another 17 under construction, most of which are the pressurized-water type reactors, and which are located very close to inhabited areas.

Zhou Ping says that China takes France's safety standards as the minimum standards in building the Daya Bay nuclear power station. It has adopted a design which is the safest to date, which has three enclosed shields including a zirconium enclosure for nuclear fuel parts, a pressurized container, and a safety enclosure to ensure no radioactive leak going into the atmosphere in case of an accident. In case the water injection system in operation is out of order, another system wil promptly and automatically inject water to prevent a meltdown if the supply of water is impeded. In case of a burst pipe, another water spraying system will go into action immediately to cool down the high-temperature steam spurting out from the pipe burst in order to prevent further damage to other parts of the installation. As for the equipment for power supply, the station has adopted the principle of designing several stand-by systems. In case of an accident, the equipment will stop automatically and another system will automatically start to operate, so as to ensure enough power supply to recover. A set of strict regulations has been stipulated concerning the personnel of the nuclear power station

On the basis of strict selection of these personnel, the relevant state departments will send them to France for rigorous training, so that they may become skillful in operations and have the ability to handle an emergency. Then they will go through a strict national examination certifying them before they are allowed to work at the nuclear power station. Therefore, both Guangdong's Daya Bay nuclear power station and the Zhejiang Qinshan nuclear power station are built on a scientific basis and in entire conformity with the safety standards stipulated by the international Atomic Energy Commission. The problem of "being venturesome" does not exist.

BAN YUE TAN INTERVIEWS FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

OW221104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- China will "actively and steadily" reform its foreign trade to increase exports that generate foreign exchange.

"This is our main task for this year as well as years to come," said Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, in an interview with the FORTNIGHTLY CHAT magazine to be published on May 25.

Although Zheng said China enjoyed an overall foreign trade surplus of 800 million U.S. dollars over the past five years, imports exceeded exports in 1984 and 1985. In his report on China's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) at the National People's Congress earlier this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said China's shortage of foreign exchange -- needed to import advanced technology -- "will remain a prominent economic problem for a long time to come." Earning more foreign exchange by increasing exports is the key to expanding commercial and technological exchanges with foreign countries, he said.

Zheng did not specify the reforms he anticipated. But in his report Zhao mentioned such possibilities as changing exchange rates, customs duties, taxes and export credits. Such measures, he said, could be supplemented by administrative moves, such as improving the import and export licensing and quota systems. The premier also said that initial reform in the structure of Chinese foreign trade since 1981 "fell far short of the needs for increased foreign economic and trade exchanges."

According to the new five-year plan, China's imports and exports will total 83 billion U.S. dollars by 1990, a 40 percent increase over 1985, with an average annual growth rate of seven percent. Exports in 1990 will increase 47.3 percent over 1985. To accomplish this, Zheng said, the government will provide more incentives to enterprises manufacturing export commodities. Currently, many enterprises find they can sell products more profitably on the domestic market than abroad.

Design, manufacturing, processing, packing and delivery of exports must be responsive to changing international markets, he said, and efforts of advanced technology and key equipment, Zheng said.

"Strict budgeting is our principle in spending foreign exchange," he said. "We will avoid buying blind and duplicating imports."

RENMIN RIBAO ON THEORY OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

HK150921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 86 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiang: "On the Historical Stages of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] "The era of debating about socialism according to books has passed, and I believe that it has passed for ever. Today we can only discuss socialism according to experience." -- Lenin

Socialism in Practice

In 1891, a young German writer, who believed in Marxism, wrote a letter to Engels, telling Engels his writing plan. He said that he was going to write articles about the transition to communist society, and he asked for Engels' opinion on this plan. Engels replied: This writing plan should be considered seriously, "however, I advise you to put it aside for at least 9 years before you begin to write, because this is the hardest question of all at present." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 38, p 123) Here, Engels meant that is was impossible to solve the practical issue of transition to communist society in the 19th century, and some solutions could be found in practice only in 20th century.

Engels drew this conclusion from the twists and turns in the previous 50 years. Marx and Engels laid the foundation for their doctrine -- scientific socialism -- in the mid-19th century, and that was the greatest achievement of their lives. In order to turn socialism into a science, it is necessary to first base it on realities. Marx and Engels could only imagine the socialist framework and draw concrete pictures about socialism in light of the conclusions they drew from historical facts and the historical conditions, so they could only outline some rough inferences and concepts about socialism. In 1886, Engels solemnly declared in a letter to his friend that as far as socialist transformation is concerned, "I have never put forth any program which can finally fulfill this task in my party. Our opinion on the characteristics of future non-capitalist society which is different from modern society is a definite conclusion that we drew from historical facts and development procedures. There will be no theoretical and practical value if these facts and procedures are ignored." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 36, p 419-420)

In about 1849 or 1850, Marx said: "It will perhaps take a few years" to realize communism, and the victory will be won at the same time in all major capitalist countries. However, socialism had not left its trace in any part of the world by the end of the 19th century. In those places which were regarded as the weakest points of the capitalist world, the socialist movement quieted down.

However, Engels' hopes were not disappointed. As he expected, the 20th century indeed marked the beginning of mankind's transition toward socialist society (we should not forget that the 20th century also marks the rapid and remarkable development of science and technology. These two events together have great influence on the development of human history).

In the early years of the 20th century, socialism appeared in the world, and Marxism-Leninism became the banner of the times. This is an undeniable historical fact. Most of the 20th century also proved the correctness of Lenin's opinion on the unevenness of the development of capitalism in the era of imperialism and his conclusion about the development tendency of the socialist revolution. Lenin's theory was in line with the ordering of social phenomena in the first half of the 20th century.

The characteristic of socialism in the 20th century is that socialism is developed in some economically backward or less-developed countries, and a group of economically less-developed socialist countries appeared in the world. Lenin said in 1918 after the October Revolution: "If we take the socialist road, we will eventually reach this objective .... however, we still cannot tell the characteristics of socialism and do not know what socialism will look like in the future and when it will become perfect. -- We still do not know all this and cannot say anything about this." (Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 134)

We may say that in those days, Lenin's thought about the features of socialism did not go beyond the picture outlined by Marx and his work "Critique of the Gotha Program." Lenin's first plan was to directly guide his country into the elementary stage of communism over a number of decades by proceeding from Russia's then economic level, but practice soon proved that this plan was unrealistic. Lenin said: "Real life has shown that we are wrong," and "we cannot but admit that we have completely changed our thought about socialism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, pp 571, 687)

However, the complete change in Lenin's approach to socialism was just on the issue of socialist transition, and Lenin's new thought was reflected in the new economic policy. This did not show that Lenin made any fundamental revision of Marx's description of the features of socialist society. According to Marxism, public ownership and distribution according to work are the definite features of a socialist economic form; and Lenin had the idea of dividing the development stages of socialism according to experience. However, limited by the conditions at the time, Lenin did not and could not leave any clear instructions on what socialism should look like and what the perfect form of socialism is.

In 1936, Stalin announced that the Soviet Union had basicaly realized socialism. The major signs for this were that the bourgeoisie as a class had been eliminated, the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production had been completed with socialist public ownership replacing private ownership, and the system of distribution according to work had been put into practice.

In theory and in principle, it seems irrefutable to take these things as the hallmarks of socialism because, since the socialist economic system has won the dominant position in a society, that society should be regarded as a socialist society, just as a society in which the capitalist economic system holds a dominant position should be regarded as a capitalist society no matter how high a level its economy has reached.

China announced in 1956 that she had basically established the socialist economic system and thus had turned herself into a socialist society. China's announcement was also made according to the above standards.

Such a socialist society only meets the requirement of changing the production relations including the ownership and distribution systems, and does not have a standard in the field of productive forces. It is comparatively easier to meet the requirement of changing the ownership form, it is just a matter of several years. However, does the gaining of the name socialist society mean that a perfect socialist society has been established and that socialism has completely succeeded? We may reach this conclusion from our experience: an appropriate distinction should be drawn according to concrete historical conditions. The establishment of a dominant socialist economic system may be taken as a criterion of the realization of socialism; but many years' efforts are still needed in order to build an economically highly developed socialist society on the basis of the socialist economic system and to raise the social productive forces to a high level.

In fact, this issue was raised in 1956 when we had just entered socialism. In January 1957, at a forum on the issue of intellectuals, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We have just entered socialism, but we have not finished building socialism." On another occasion the same year, he said: "Our socialist system has only just been set up; it is not yet fully established or fully consolidated." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 374) He added: "It is hard to say how long the transition period will last." (ibid., p 482) Shortly before that, Mao Zedong also said: "To build a strong, highly industrialized socialist country will require several decades of hard work, say, 50 years, or the entire second half of the present century." (ibid., p 139)

We may say that in the mid-1950's, Comrade Mao Zedong was still rather sober-minded. His opinion then was rather realistic. In fact, he pointed out that socialism in our country was still imperfect and had yet to be consolidated and that such socialism might be called an elementary form of socialism. This opinion is undoubtedly correct. However, the deification of the new production relations in the following years put some unrealistic thoughts in his mind about the speed of developing productive forces.

The actual conditions for the establishment of socialism naturally require a transition period from capitalism (in our country, from new democracy) to socialism. How much time it will take to accomplish the transition from capitalism to a perfect form of socialism is still an unsettled question for us. According to our experience, the transition period can be generally divided into two stages in our country.

In the first stage, the proletariat grasps political power and begins the transition process toward socialism. The task in this stage is to conduct socialist transformation among the capitalist economic elements and the individual small production elements so as to shift the national economy as a whole to the socialist path. Experience shows that it is not easy to accomplish the socialist transformation of all economic sectors. The whole process of transformation requires continuous explorations in line with the national conditions and needs sufficient time. We must not be overanxious to rush into socialism and to gain the title of a socialist society.

In the second stage, after entering socialism, our task is to concentrate all efforts on developing social productive forces. This is the main way to develop an elementary and less developed form of socialism into a perfect, well-consolidated, and economically developed form of socialism. Apart from meeting the requirements in the field of production relations, this perfect form of socialism must have highly developed social productive forces, productivity higher than the average in capitalism, and high level of public ownership, high standards of material and cultural lives, a high degree of democracy in political life, more leisure time for the people (that is, shortened working hours), more opportunities for the people to receive comprehensive education and give full play to their own talents and capabilities. To achieve this objective, it will take rather a long time to build socialism after a country becomes a socialist society. In this process, in order to tightly grasp the key link of developing social productive forces, the socialist public economy which holds a dominant and leading position must have courage and insight to employ all possible means which can enhance labor productivity, especially to employ all achievements in modern science and technology, to realize economic modernization.

Fully Realize Protracted Nature of the Stage of Socialist Construction

Most mistakes so far committed by people on the issue of transition are due to the fact that they do not realize or do not acknowledge the second stage in the development of socialist society and they try to overstep this special stage.

Indeed, Marx and Engels did not use the term "socialist construction" in their works and did not mention that there should be a special stage of socialist construction. Lenin began the use of the new term "construction under the socialist system," but he did not realize that this would be a protracted historical period. Although people gradually realized the existence of this stage through practice afterward, they still did not fully realize the protracted and arduous nature of this stage, and still erroneously thought that the establishment of the socialist economic system should represent the beginning of the transition period into communism.

The Soviet Union announced the realization of socialism in 1936, then it announced in 1938, when the Third 5-Year Plan began, that it "will accomplish the proletariat's socialist construction and start the transition from socialism to communism in the next 5 years." In 1952, the Soviets announced that "the task of building socialism in the Soviet Union has been fulfilled" and that the country "has begun a transition from socialism to communism." In 1961, they said that the Soviet Union had entered a period of "conducting communist construction in an all-round way." A few years ago, the Soviets claimed that their country had built up developed socialism, but they changed this proposition in recent years and said they still have to develop, consolidate, and improve socialism in their country and so on.

In the 1950's, a trend to rush into communism appeared in the world. There were all sorts of movements and slogans to arouse people's "communist" enthusiasm.

In China, the experiment of transition to communism began in 1958. The first slogan was to "break" the bourgeois rights and "establish" the communist work attitude of giving no thought to pay. In another word, people were encouraged to "break" the principle of distribution according to work and "establish" a principle of egalitarianism. Then, some people began to criticize the "consolidation" of socialism. They held that socialism should not be "consolidated" because the "consolidation of socialism" would block the advance of society toward communism. At the same time, the definition of the "transition period" was also changed. It was not a "transition from capitalism to socialism" but a "transition from capitalism to communism." This change did not create any new theory, because in theory, Marx' communist society includes a socialist stage. But under the conditions in the 1950's, the change implied that the stage of socialist construction did not exist or was merely a transient period, as the socialist system would quickly be replaced by the communist system.

What was the result? As everyone has seen, such "leftist" movements in fact seriously hindered socialist construction and retarded social progress.

We paid a heavy price before we returned to the path of socialist construction. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee decided that we would concentrate on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and developing our social productive forces in the next few decades. When we returned to the path of socialist construction, we immediately found that the socialist economic system which we established in the first stage was not in line with our national conditions because that was the result of copying other people's model under some special historical conditions. As a result, a considerable part of this system cannot meet the needs in the development of social productive forces or has become an obstacle to the development of the productive forces. Therefore, we are now facing a reform task. At present, reform must be put in the primary position. Without reform, we will not be able to advance our socialist construction.

The purpose of reform is to gradually overcome the things in our socialist economic system which have hindered the development of productive forces under the premise of adhering to socialist principles. Such things must be overcome no matter how they were formed in history and what role they are playing at present. By building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we mean that the socialist economic system in China must be conducive to the development of social productive forces under China's conditions.

It is never easy to take a firm stand in the historical stage of socialist construction, just as it was not easy to stand firm during the democratic revolution in the 1930's to resist the influence of "leftist" adventurism. The things which were propagated feverishly for so many years will not vanish from people's minds in a short time. We must draw a lesson from the history of the "leftist" communist movements and bear this in mind.

Undoubtedly, in the period of socialist construction, it is necessary to conduct education in the communist ideal among the people. It is the communist party's duty to give publicity to communism and to realize communism. Facts show that without a lofty ideal, people will not be able to maintain the real aspiration and long-cherished enthusiasm for carrying out revolution. Here, the communist ideal is not merely some abstract discussion about the prospects of communism; it should include the ideal of carrying out reform, realizing socialist modernization, displaying patriotic spirit, and realizing a high degree of socialist democracy and civilization and building a perfect form of economically-developed socialist society. In short, education in the communist ideal should be closely linked with the present socialist practice, and the two things must not be separated.

Something About Socialism and Communism

One important subject in our communist education is to give proper theoretical explanation on the relationship and distinction between the two historical stages, namely, socialism and communism. As mentioned above, practically handling the relationship between the stages of socialism and communism remains a difficult task for all Marxists in the world. On this issue, if we merely stick to some conclusions in the Marxist books and disregard reality, we will unavoidably form this or that incorrect viewpoint. Before the 1870's, Marx did not strictly distinguish socialism from communism, and did not distinguish the elementary program of the communist party from its supreme program. In the mid-1870's, Marx for the first time divided future communist society into two stages and defined socialism as the elementary or primary stage of communist society. This is undoubtedly a scientific conclusion drawn by Marx from the conditions of capitalist development at that time. How should we approach this conclusion? In my view, Marx' conclusion should not be taken as a fixed pattern of socialist society (which Marx and Engels repeatedly called for). The application of this conclusion should be combined with our concrete socialist practice. We should not neglect the fact that socialism in real life will experience different development processes under different historical conditions.

If we consider things realistically and soberly, we may easily find that the process and degree of development of our socialist society are quite different from the socialist society described by Marx as the elementary stage of communism. In the socialist society described by Marx, not only classes and class differences have been completely eliminated, but commodity and money have also vanished in people's economic relations. Moreover, public ownership of the whole society has reached a high degree, and the state no longer plays a political role. Socialism of this type has reached such a level that it can directly evolve to communism, and such society has no need to experience a stage of socialist construction. However, socialism in our country is developed from a backward semi-feudal, semi-colonial society, and its development level (including the level of public ownership) is far lower than that of the socialist society described by Marx.

There are not only quantitative but also some qualitative differences. Without a rather long period of socialist construction, it will not be possible for us to achieve the conditions for transition to communism. This is the historical fact and concrete development process that we are facing. It is of great theoretical and practical significance to discuss this issue.

In view of this state of affairs, obviously, we cannot deny that we have entered a socialist society because our economic development level is still not high. As I pointed out above, the character of a society is not determined by its economic development level, but by its socioeconomic system, by the form of ownership of the means of production, and by the nature of production and distribution relations determined by this ownership form. Some people have tried to use the development level and characteristics of the primary stage of communism described by Marx as the standards to judge whether our society has entered socialism or not. This is not correct, and it represents a misunderstanding.

On the other hand, for the same reason, we cannot recklessly announce that we have entered communism. There is nothing good about recklessly announcing that "communism is not far away" as we did in the 1950's. This is harmful because it would only lead to the conclusion that our society has begun the transition process toward communism. Naturally, after our society entered socialism, the door of communism was also opened; but in fact, there is still a long way to go before we reach communism.

Lenin, who also discussed the two stages of communism in theory, assumed a prudent attitude when he practically handled the relationship between socialism and communism in the period of military communism after the October Revolution. Apart from pointing out the need to pay attention to the "emerging communist things," he repeatedly said that "we must be very prudent when using the term 'communism,'" and "communism will emerge only after socialism achieves complete victory." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, pp 142, 143) At the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, Lenin more clearly pointed out: "It appears that a number of transitional stages were necessary -- state capitalism and socialism -- in order to prepare -- to prepare by many years of efforts -- for the transition to communism." (ibid., pp 571-572) Because he encountered a new and more complicated situation, Lenin in fact put forward a variation from Marx' description. In those days, Lenin felt that is must have been very prudent in handling the relationship between socialism and communism.

At present, we have seen more clearly than Lenin all the complexities in this relationship. In the final analysis, our previous wishful thinking about immediately starting the transition to communism has caused a series of defects and problems in our economic structure, including a reduction in the circulation of small commodities, the extensive transfer of products without payment, an overanxious drive to establish exclusive public ownership, and the regulation of all economic activities through rigid state mandatory plans.

We did not understand that our present socialism should be just a preparatory stage for communism as Lenin said and should exist much longer than Lenin expected and that the transition would be much more complicated, as everything will be determined by the degree of development of the productive forces. We should all remember a pertinent remark in the resolution adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee: "If we are enthusiastic for the communist cause, then we should first be enthusiastic for developing our productive forces." At present, we should first get rid of the things in our system which are hindering the development of the productive forces.

Here, I also want to discuss the question of whether we should encourage the communist work attitude of "working without considering pay and remuneration and without caring about the differences between individuals." It is true that Lenin gave much publicity to communist-style voluntary work in the first few years after the October Revolution. Russia was then situated in the period of military communism, and it was necessary to arouse the people's communist enthusiasm for voluntary work. At the same time, it was then believed that it would not be too hard to realize communism. Therefore, Lenin confidently told members of the communist youth league: Undoubtedly, you will be able to live happily under the communist system.

At that time, Lenin conducted communist education in light of such an assessment of the situation at that time. Even so, Lenin was still rather prudent in communist propaganda. In 1920, he talked about communist work in an article entitled "From the Destruction of the Old System to the Establishment of the New System," saying that "more exactly speaking, this is not an issue of communist work, but an issue of socialist work." (Ibid., p 175) As we know, not long afterward, the negative effects of military communism and egalitarianism were fully exposed, and this forced Lenin to adopt the new economic policy and to stress the viewpoint that socialism must be built on the basis of showing concern for people's individual material interests and must directly link laborers' material benefits with their work results.

This time, Lenin placed emphasis on the point that all conscientious workers should do their best to work for their own benefit and for the benefit of society and should not be preoccupied with their personal gains, because their Soviet country was still very poor. On the other hand, he emphasized that the state must strictly carry out the policy of giving material remuneration according to people's work results, because this is the only correct policy that can promote the development of productive forces and the only way that leads to socialism. It should be affirmed that voluntary work and benefit performances on some occasions represent a noble spirit, but in the present stage, we must follow the principle of distribution according to work and must acknowledge the existence of income differences between individuals due to their different work ability and work results. It is also necessary to adopt the bonus system which is favorable to the enhancement of productivity. Lenin also pointed out that it is necessary to find a common yardstick which can combine the public interest with the individual benefit and which can subject the individual interests to the public interests. He regarded this as a difficult question that has not been solved by previous socialists and must now be solved.

Our ongoing reform also shows that advancing socialism cannot be limited to the framework outlined by the books, nor can it be limited to some fixed and ossified models of reality. Our reform is popular and is full of vitality. Reform is a necessity rather than an expedient, because it proceeds from real life rather than from some dogmas or unrealistic models, and it represents the objective requirements in the development of socialist productive forces and the self-improvement capability and inevitable tendency of the socialist system.

If we concentrate our strength on socialist reform and construction so as to develop our productive forces, will our communist objective become more distant and vague? No. On the contrary, if we work in a down-to-earth manner and advance step by step, we will be able to better maintain the development orientation and ensure our advance toward our long-term objective -- communism.

Our party has repeatedly announced that our economic development in the near future is divided into two stages: The first stage is between the 1980's and the end of the 20th century.

Our objective in this stage is to quadruple production and raise the people's living standards to a "comparatively well-off" level. The second stage will be in the first half of the 21st century, in which we will catch up with the economic development level of the world's advanced countries. At present, we still do not know how much time it will take to build up a perfect form of socialism and to achieve the complete victory for socialism and when we will be able to announce that we have reached the development level of the elementary stage of communism as Marx described. If we do not make major errors, maybe we will reach that level by the middle of the 21st century, or maybe it will still take us most of the 21st century to build the perfect form of socialism. After the perfect form of socialism is accomplished, will we be able to begin immediately the transition to communism? And under what conditions can we announce the transition to communism? It is even harder to give an accurate answer now. Although history will inevitably advance toward communism, the concrete historical process will be a complicated formula which includes many variables at home and abroad. At present, we cannot make any predictions, and there is no need to debate these questions too soon.

The Marxists represented by Lenin initiated socialism in real life in the 20th century. This is a characteristic of our times. Since socialism came into being, it has experienced painful explorations and numerous errors. Many things had to be started from the beginning. Mankind has paid a price for this. However, no matter what happens, socialism will certainly succeed and communism will certainly be realized. This prospect has become clearer and clearer.

The characteristic of the times also reflects the limitation of the times. In the 20th century, mankind has experienced a tortuous course in exploring "transition" ways. Is this experience of any universal significance in the socialist cause of all mankind? Will mankind have better methods to accomplish the transition from capitalism to socialism and further to communism in the next centuries? Will the technological revolution beginning in the 1960's in the capitalist world, the growing role of the capitalist states in the economic activities, and the changes in the working class' working and living conditions produce any influence on the conditions for the socialist revolution and on the ways to carry out the socialist revolution? We still have to answer these questions through our practice. Each theory has a specific historical background. We cannot say that there is only one way to win socialism and there is only one model of socialism.

Lenin was correct in saying: "We cannot take Marx' theory as something invariable and something sacred. On the contrary, we deeply believe that it is the foundation for a science. Socialists should advance this science in all aspects if they do not want to lag behind real life." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 203)

We must adhere to the basic principles of Marxism at all times, and must not vacillate. However, as Marx said, "We should not raise any banner of dogmatism." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 416) The basic principles of Marxism, or the stand, viewpoints, and methodology of Marxism require us to creatively apply them to solve the new questions in our present socialist construction. We should dare to develop the theory and to make breakthroughs in theory. I think that this is the reason why our study of the basic principles of Marxism is of new significance.

LI PENG ATTENDS FOREIGN-STUDY STUDENTS MEETING

OW132337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 13 May 86

[ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL] reporter Yang Jianye and XINHUA reporter Xiao Jiabao]

[Excerpts] The meeting on the work for students abroad ended in Beijing today. It clearly pointed out: To send people to study abroad through various channels for the development of China's socialist modernization program entirely conforms with our long-term policy of opening the country to the outside world. From now on, we must unswervingly carry out such practice. During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan", the number of people sent to study abroad at state expense each year will increase compared with the past.

This meeting was held on 7 May by the State Education Commission. Based on the principle of promoting what is beneficial and abolishing what is harmful, the meeting summed up China's experience in sending people to study abroad over the past 7 years, and discussed and studied the guideline and principle for future implementation.

During the meeting, Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, heard a briefing on the meeting and expressed his views on the work of sending students abroad.

The meeting held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has attained remarkable results in sending students overseas. It has played a positive role in assimilating advanced science, technology, and managerial expertise abroad, in training first-rate professionals, and helping them to enhance their competence.

During the 7 years from the end of 1978 to the end of 1985, China sent more than 30,000 people to study at state expense in 76 nations and regions in the world's 5 continents. This number triples the total number of people sent to study abroad during the 17 years prior to the "Cultural Revolution." In addition, more than 8,000 people left the country to study abroad at their own expense. Currently, over 16,500 people completed their studies and returned to China as planned and required.

The meeting also clearly pointed out China's principle in sending students overseas. This principle is: In sending people to study abroad, we must proceed from China's actual situation in developing its four modernizations program, and keep in mind China's requirements in production, construction, and scientific research, and in the training of talented people to help solve problems in scientific research and production, and to train more highly competent people.

In discussing the plan to select and send people to study abroad at state expense, the meeting participants unanimously pointed out: Currently, fairly rapid progress has been made in China's higher education. Standards in teaching and scientific research have greatly improved. From now on, we must gradually achieve the goal of training most of our postgraduate students at home. Therefore, we must properly readjust the ratio of students who seek to study abroad at various academic levels.

We must adequately reduce the number of postgraduate students who wish to study abroad for their masters' degree, while sending more students with the equivalent of a masters' degree to study abroad for their doctorate. At the same time, we must encourage cooperation between institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes at home and abroad to conduct scientific research and train doctoral candidates.

In order to select the best qualified people to study abroad, the meeting pointed out: In selecting people to study abroad at state expense, it is necessary to pay attention to the candidates' political background, academic achievements, and physical condition, as well as their foreign language capability. It is necessary to select those who cherish the motherland and socialism and those with higher moral standards and political awareness who have practically distinguished themselves. Those selected to study abroad should work hard to become persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, well-educated and self-disciplined. They must study hard to become professionals and promote socialist modernization. We must strengthen ideological and political work among those people studying abroad to help them foster the thinking of building an enterprise through arduous efforts and rejuvenating the Chinese nation.

During the meeting, He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, made a speech, entitled: "Improve the Work for Those Studying Abroad, Do An Even Better Job in Cultivating Talented People for the Development of the Four Modernizations Program."

Attending the meeting were more than 170 people, including responsible comrades of the education departments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, leading comrades of some ministries, commissions and institutions of higher learning, and heads of education sections in some Chinese embassies and consulates abroad.

HAO JIANXIU AT GUANGDONG TOY FAIR OPENING

OW190326 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Guangdong Province is quickly developing toy production as a major industry. The province now has more than 200 enterprises producing toys. The annual value of the province's toy output is over 200 million yuan, accounting for a third of the country's total. To mark Children's Day, which falls on 1 June, Guangdong Province opened a toy fair today at the Cultural Palace for Working People in Beijing. Hao Jianxiu and other comrades attended the opening ceremony of the fair.

ECONOMIST MA HONG INSPECTS SICHUAN'S DUKOU CITY

HK170303 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Ma Hong, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, director general of the State Council's Economic, Technological, and Social Development Research Center, and a well-known economist, inspected economic, technological, and social development and reforms of the urban economic structure in Dukou City from 11 to 13 May. During his visit, Comrade Ma Hong listened to reports delivered by leaders of the city CPC Committee and government, the Panzhihua iron and steel complex, Panzhihua mining complex, No 19 metallurgical construction company, the Dukou mining bureau, and the Dukou construction bureau. He also paid on-site visits to the iron and steel mining complexes and the Ertan hydroelectric station dam.

Comrade Ma Hong was gratified at the great changes in the building of Panzhihua over the past 21 years. He said that in the wake of the further exploitation of Panzhihua's resources, the strong points in resources will be converted into economic strong points and the state's economic construction will gradually shift from east to west. Panzhihua will be the most developed area in western China. Dukou City will get rich head of the rest of western China.

TIAN JIYUN ON INDUSTRY, COMMERCE ADMINISTRATION

OW090951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1053 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA) -- Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau, said at the National Meeting of Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau Directors, which ended today: The main task of the industry and commerce administrative offices, at a time when the old system is being changed in the new, is to strengthen supervision and improve management, while exercising control and helping stimulation in order to ensure that all economic activities are conducted healthily during economic restructuring.

Before the meeting began, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, gave an important talk on the importance of the industry and commerce administration work and on such problems as market management, advertisement control, and the buildup of the contingent to industry and commerce administration workers. He deemed the work extremely important. Good industry and commerce administration work can forestall, or diminish, the various negative factors in the course of opening to the outside world and economic stimulation, and can support and promote the smooth running of economic restructuring. Industry and commerce administration work is currently faced with a new situation and the problem of having to exercise control and help in economic stimulation. We must systematically adapt to this new situation ideologically, organizationally, and in terms of the legal system.

Ren Zhonglin said: The foremost task this year is to resolutely stop the evil practice of party and state organs and cadres engaging in business or running enterprises. At the same time, investigating and consolidating companies must be considered important. After investigation and consolidation, and after studying policy limits, decisions should be made as to which may or may not be operated and which is or is not legal.

Ren Zhonglin strongly stressed that evil tendencies in the industry and commerce administration system must be corrected. He said: Ideological and political work must be stepped up, the work style must be improved, and the bad practice of using simplistic methods and treating people brutally must be overcome.

QIAO SHI MEETS ARMED POLICE REPORTING GROUP

OW210519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 20 May 86

[By reporter Wu Yue]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, met with a reporting group of heroes and model workers of the People's Armed Police Force at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. He encouraged members of the group to be educators as well as learners and to be models in improving party style.

Comrade Qiao Shi told the heroes and model workers: Your stirring deeds embody communist ideology, lofty moral values and the spirit of armed police loving the people, impartially enforcing the law, and devotion to duty. You are outstanding representatives not only of the armed police and public security forces but of all public security, judicial, and procuratorial organs.

Comrade Qiao Shi also said: Organizing heroes and model workers into groups to give lectures is important experience in effectively doing ideological and political work in the new period. Lectures given by reporting groups can help the broad masses understand the armed police force, and they can also play a positive role in helping young people adopt a correct outlook on life and in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and standards of social conduct.

Since mid-April, the reporting group has given lectures on the armed police force in Beijing, the Zhongguo College of Journalism, and other units. These lectures have been well received. The group will be divided into three mobile teams to give lectures in various parts of the country.

VICE PREMIER QIAO SHI SPEAKS ON LAW RESEARCH

OW211410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" must be further carried out in the research work of the science of law, a Chinese vice-premier said here today.

A down-to-earth attitude and the discussions of different views should be advocated, he added. Speaking to the second conference of the members of the Chinese Law Society, which opened here this morning, Vice-Premier Qiao Shi said that Chinese jurists should also learn what is useful to China from their foreign counterparts. But they should not just copy blindly, he added.

Chinese jurists should base their research and study on the basic principles of Marxism and the actual situation of their own country as well, the vice-premier said, adding that they should not rigidly adhere to one or two conclusions which have already been proved to be not in conformity with the actual situation.

For a big country like China, which experienced a long period of feudalism and is backward both economically and culturally, Qiao Shi explained, it is a hard job to develop socialist democracy and perfect socialist legal system.

Since there is no experience or model to copy, Chinese jurists must emancipate their minds, boldly explore and be good at summing up their experience under the guidance of the basic principles of Marxism so as to develop the Marxist science of law with Chinese characteristics, Qiao Shi said.

He expressed his hope that the society and its affiliates across the country would help promote the contacts between the local administrative work departments and the law institutions.

Research Areas To Expand

OW211840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 21 [XINHUA] -- The Law Society of China promised to expand its research areas to promote China's law construction, as its second conference opened here today.

"The major task of the society is to summarize the past and present experiences, and build up a Marxist legal system with Chinese characteristics," said Wang Zhongfang, chairman of the society.

The Law Society of China, established in 1982, now has 29 group members and 2,600 individual members. It has also set up 74 local branches. Its members have participated in the drafting of such important laws as the Constitution, General Principles of the Civil Code and the Law on Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures. In the past four years, the society and its local branches have conducted 146 investigations and organized 350 seminars.

SEMINAR ON WORLD PEACE OPENS IN SHANGHAI 20 MAY

OW201218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Shanghai, May 20 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on world peace opened here today.

The three-day seminar, sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and the Shanghai International Affairs Institute, is one major activity for the international peace year, 1986, in China.

The policy known as "one country, two systems" and the trimming of the Chinese Army by one million men are China's contributions to world peace, said Zhou Peiyuan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament.

More than 40 public figures and scholars closely concerned with the issues of peace from all over China are attending the seminor. Some 40 papers will be presented.

PLA ACADEMY OUTLINES RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

OW181012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 17 May 86

[By reporter Chen Xiangan]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- This reporter learned from a recent conference of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences that under new historical conditions the PLA's research organs should intensify their study of military sciences to face the needs of the PLA's modernization, face the outside world, and face the future, striving to guide the modernization of national defense with military science theories.

The conference of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences focused on studying how the PLA's research organs should proceed with their research in accordance with China's actual situation and the strategic change in the thinking that guides military development. The conference pointed out that research organs should intensify their work in the following five areas:

1. They should intensify research into the realistic problems that appear in the modernization of national defense and the strategy of deterring aggression in the future. They should have the courage to reform and bring forth new ideas and study the objective laws of and the guiding principles for people's war and the construction of the People's Armed Forces under modern conditions in order to serve the modernization of national defense and deter aggression in the future.

2. They should intensify lateral ties with other departments and carry out research openly. They should set up an information exchange network, intensify lateral ties inside and outside the Armed Forces, and regard study of military sciences throughout the Armed Forces as the broadest and most profound foundation for their organs' research. They should take positive steps to create conditions for gradually setting up ties with relevant foreign military units and academic organizations.

3. They should intensify the study on comprehensive application. Their scientific research should enable them to provide strategic proposals and consultation for the central military commissions and various PLA headquarters. They should also be able to raise, answer, and study questions concerning the Armed Forces' construction, preparedness, tactics, and training, as well as major academic issues in the military colleges.

4. They should intensify the development and use of modern means of research. In recent years the Academy of Military Sciences has achieved some successes in studying tactical issues by means of electronic computers. In the future it should continue to intensify the study of basic theories on military systems engineering and the development and use of computer software.

5. They should intensify scientific management and operate according to scientific law. They should foster academic democracy; enliven academic thinking; give researchers greater initiative in doing their work; and encourage them to achieve greater, faster, and better results.

The Academy of Military Sciences is the center of military science research in the Armed Forces. Since it was founded 28 years ago it has accomplished over 500 major research projects, trained a contingent of military scientists, and significantly contributed to encouraging the Armed Forces to study Marxist-Leninist military theories and Mao Zedong military thought.

WANG BINGQIAN ON CURBING GROUPS' PURCHASING POWER

OW231051 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] This evening Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, addressed a national telephone conference on curbing the purchasing power of social groups. He said: At present there are still serious cases of extravagance and waste, cases of ostentation, rivalry in lavishness, and seeking ease and comfort. It is imperative to apply rigid control over consumption funds to make sure they don't increase too fast.

He said: The purchasing power of social groups is a major component part of the consumption funds. If this purchasing power is allowed to expand excessively it will increase the state's financial burden and make it more difficult for the people to purchase items that are in short supoply on the market.

He said: All localities, departments, and units should seriously implement the regulations concerning controlling the purchasing power of social groups. It is particularly important for leading organs and leaders of various units to set a good example in implementing the regulations.

Wang Bingqian said: Necessary managerial systems should also be instituted to keep the purchasing power of village and town enterprises under control. In addition, guidance, assistance, and persuasion should be offered to help them see the need to curb their purchases.

Wang Bingqian stressed that with regard to the 17 items designated by the state as controlled items, including sedans, limousines, motorcycles, sofas, rugs, color television sets, refrigerators, and washing machines, a unit must first obtain approval before buying any of them and a supply department must ask the buyer to show a purchase permit before selling these items. Any unit that defies regulations and uses the state's funds to wilfully purchase a specially controlled commodity will be investigated and responsibility affixed to its leaders and the principal parties concerned.

Strict Controls Urged

OW231904 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1326 GMT 21 May 86

[By reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, pointed out today that all localities, departments, and units should seriously implement the state regulations on curbing the purchasing power of social groups, and in no way should they relax the restrictions at will and go their own ways on the excuse that their cases are exceptional. In particular, leading organs and leaders of various units should set an example in implementing these state regulations and should not use any pretext to make their own decisions in this regard, he added.

Wang Bingqian made these remarks at a national telephone conference held here this evening on curbing social groups' purchasing power. He pointed out that the purpose of curbing this power is to guide them to rationalize their consumption, reduce extravagance and waste, and economize on funds and materials so that more reserves will be available for economic construction. Excessive expansion of the purchasing power of social groups will not only result in excessively fast growth of the consumption funds, but also increase the state's financial burden and make it more difficult for the masses to buy commodities in short supply on the market. Accordingly, curbing social groups' purchasing power is a good thing in the interests of both the state and masses.

As a whole, he said, the work done in the first quarter of this year to curb social groups' pourchasing power in the whole country was relatively successful. Their purchasing power for that quarter amounted to 9.98 billion yuan, only 5.4 percent more than last year's corresponding period and lower than the growth of the purchasing power of residents. However, the growth rate of 5.4 percent for the first quarter of this year was preceded by a 39.8 percent growth rate registered for the first quarter of last year.

If an average growth rate is computed from the figures for 2 years, it is still quite high. At present, he pointed out, the phenomena of indulging in ostentation, trying to outdo each other in lavishness, seeking ease and comfort, and indulging in extravagance and waste are relatively serious among some units and leaders. On the other hand, the fine traditions of hard struggle and plain living and of building up the country through diligence and thrift and the idea of taking frugality as a glory and waste as a shame have become blunted in the minds of some comrades.

Wang Bingqian pointed out: Reasonable measures for controlling the purchase power of collective enterprises must be worked out. The past few years have witnessed rapid development of collective enterprises, especially village and town collective enterprises. It is estimated that the purchasing power of village and town enterprises accounts for about 30 percent of that of all social groups. This is a new situation and also a new problem that has appeared in recent years. We must make it clear to village and town enterprises that excercising necessary control and management aimed at cutting nonproductive expenditures is also of great advantage to the enterprises themselves.

Efforts must be made to accelerate coordination among departments concerned. With regard to the 17 items designated by the state as specially controlled commodities -- sedans, limousines, motorcycles, sofas, rugs, collapsible sofas, air conditioners, video cassette recorders, tape recorders and multi-purpose records, cameras and enlargers, big or high-grade musical instruments, furniture, woolen fabrics and their products, pure wool blankets, color television sets, refrigerators, and washing machines -- any unit wishing to buy them must obtain approval before the purchase is made, and the supoply department must ask the buyer to show a purchase permit before it sells these items. A purchase permit is also required for the bank to settle accounts, and for the financial department of the purchasing unit to make disbursement and complete the accounting procedure. Moreover, when the vehicle control department issues a new vehicle license to a social group, it should require the presentation of the purchase permit. These requirements were established long ago and have been reiterated many times by the State Council. The departments concerned should take the overall interests into consideration and coordinate with one another in meeting these requirements. They should neither be perfunctory nor act wrongly out of personal considerations, but should see to it that the reqauirements are strictly fulfilled.

Wang Bingqian stressed: There must be strict discipline to guarantee the success of the work of strictly controlling social groups' purchasing power. This work must be grasped in conuuction with the work of party rectification, and every effort should be made to ensure that orders and prohibitions are strictly enforced. With regard to acts of violating the regulations, unscrupulously wasting the state funds, purchasing specially controlled commodities without approval, going in for ostentation and lavishness, and indulging in extravagance and waste to such an extent as to exceed the allowable limit, it is imperative to hold the leaders of the units concerned and the principal persons involved respoonsible and report the cases to the departments concerned so they will be subjected to administrative and disciplinary punishments as well as economic sanctions. Leaders at all levels are requested to strengthen their leadership over the purchase-control work. Leading groups for controlling purchase at all levels should make periodic checkups to see how well the purchase-control work is done and the pertinent regulations are implemented, and should strive to solve any problems that exist in their work.

GUANGDONG'S LIN RUO ATTENDS ECONOMIC REFORM MEETING

HK161300 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The meeting on reform of the economic structure, which has been conducted by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee since 6 May, concluded this afternoon. Through study and discussion, the comrades attending the meeting integrated theory with practice, summed up and exchanged their experiences in reform, and strengthened their awareness of reform. They were determined to make bigger steps in reform of the economic structure next year, and the year after next, and to make good ideological preparations.

(Zhuo Jiong), a famous economist, attended the meeting by invitation and gave a report on the development of the socialist commodity economy. Comrades Lin Ruo, Ye Xuanping, and Xie Fei spoke at the meeting.

The comrades present at the meeting held that our province overfulfilled its quotas for the national economy and social development ahead of schedule during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and benefited from the fact that it had started reform earlier. They key to whether or not our province can maintain the same achievements in development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as those during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, lies in continuously pushing reform ahead.

In connection with realities over the past year and more, comrades attending the meeting reviewed the decision of the CPC Central Committee of reform of the economic structure and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They came to further understand the necessity and importance of developing the socialist commodity economy. They pointed out that the commodity economy is not a category peculiar to capitalism but a stage from which mankind cannot depart in the history of social and economic development. We must eliminate all ideological obstacles and justly and forcefully prepare the public for the development of the socialist commodity economy.

The comrades present at the meeting said that the law of value is the law of the commodity economy. To vigorously develop the commodity economy, we must conscientiously adhere to and apply the law of value. Therefore, we must vigorously develop the socialist commodity market, give full play to the role of the key cities, and firmly grasp the central link -- invigorating the enterprises so that they are full of vitality and vigor and can become commodity production operators working on their own and assuming sole responsibility for their profits and losses. It is necessary to change government organs' functions of managing the economy; to separate the government from the enterprises; to streamline the government; to delegate power to the enterprises; and to do a good job in giving macroeconomic control guidance and in providing service. It is essential to get rid of the old traditional departmental separatist system, to vigorously develop lateral economic ties, to open up to one another, and to carry out economic cooperation in many forms. It is imperative to strictly control the scale of capital construction and to create a relatively well-off environment.

The comrades attending the meeting held that we are now in a period in which the new and the old systems are confronting each other. To guarantee the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure, we must do a good job in all reforms. In light of the blindness in production in the commodity economy, we must conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work and the building of spiritual civilization.

Responsible comrades of the provincial, city, and prefectural CPC committees and some units at the provincial level, totaling some 160 people, attended this meeting.

GUANGZHOU EXECUTED CRIMINALS INCLUDE HONG KONG COMPATRIOT

HK250922 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0830 GMT 24 May 86

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, 24 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Sin Shui-you, a Hong Kong thief who robbed a Hong Kong compatriot in Guangzhou, was executed here this morning. The other collaboratores from Hong Kong and Guangzhou were sentenced to life and a set term imprisonment respectively.

Sin Shui-you was formerly a vagrant in Hong Kong. In early November 1985, when he was informed that his neighbor Huang had intended to illegally exchange HK$100,000 for renminbi at the black market to help her hometown relatives build houses, the idea of robbing Huang crossed his mind. On 14 November, Sin devised a plot with Fan Huo-chuan and Teng Chih-wen to lure Huang to Guangzhou and then rob her. With HK$60,000 in cash, Huang and her son Lai went to Guangzhou with Sin Shui-you on 16 November and were put up at a certain hotel. At around 0400 the next morning, Sin falsely alleged that a "friend" was waiting near the hotel to exchange the money. When Sin lured Huang and her son out of the hotel, Fan Huo-chuan and Teng Chih-wen rushed ou from a dark corner, snatched the HK$60,000 from Huang's hands, joined Fan Zhihui, a collaborator from Guangzhou, and escaped to Fan's residence to share the loot. Sin Shui-you and Fan Huo-chuan shared HK$35,000. The remainder was divided between Teng Chih-wen and Fan Zhihui. The fact that Sin and his collaborators' came to Guangzhou specially to rob a Hong Kong compatriot has seriously jeopardized Guangzhou's public security and has violated Articles 24, 52, and 53 and part two of Article 150 of the PRC Criminal Law. The Guangzhou Intermediate Court sentenced Sin Shui-you to death, Teng Chih-wen to life imprisonment, Fan Huo-chuan, who behaved cooperatively, to 15 years' imprisonment, and Fan Zhihui to 10 years' imprisonment according to law.

HENAN HOLDS MEETING ON TRANSFERRING ARMED FORCES

HK240737 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] A Henan provincial conference on transferring county, city, and district People's Armed Forces departments to local authorities concluded in Zhenzhou on 23 May. Yang Xizong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Henan Military District CPC Committee; (Guo Fuzhou) Chief of staff of Jinan Military Region; and Zyan Jingwu, commander of Henan Military District, spoke at the meeting. Zhan Jingwu outlined specific arrangements for the transfer work. He said: The transfer of People's Armed Forces departments to the local authorities is a major affair. All units must seriously study and apply the spirit of the relevant central documents, make full preparations, and ensure the smooth progress of the transfer. The province has set up a leadership group for this work, headed by Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. The prefectures, cities, and counties should set up similar groups.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Xizong affirmed the work of the People's Armed Forces departments in Henan over the past 35 years and gave some views on further creating a new situation in militia and reserve service work. He said: After the county and city People's Armed Forces departments have been transferred to the local authorities, the party committees and government at all levels must put the work of these departments on their agenda, periodically check on the state of the work, and regularly listen to work reports. The provincial military district and the military subdistricts remain the leading organs in People's Armed Forces work. The county and city People's Armed Forces department comrades must spontaneously respect and obey the leadership of the local party committee and government and also spontaneously respect and obey the leadership of the upper-level military organs. They must also improve their work methods and do a still better job in militia and reserve service work.

OVER 100 KILLED IN SICHUAN BASIN STORMS, HAIL

HK230430 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 May 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Hu Sigang]

[Text] Chongqing -- More than 100 people were killed, 600 injured and 80,700 houses destroyed by violent storms and hail that swept the hilly east Sichuan Basin three times. The area around Chongqing was hardest hit. For local people, it was one disaster following another, as the storms ended a drought.

On May 12, nine districts and counties including Jianjin, Yongchuan and Qijiang were struck by stong winds and heavy rain hit the four counties of Changshou, Jiangbei, Hechuan and Baxian.

Then on Tuesday, hail and winds ranging from force 7 (strong gales) to force 12 (hurricanes) clobbered the Chongqing area from midnight to 3 am. Thirteen of metropolitian Chongqing's 21 districts and counties were hard hit, including Danzhu, Rongchang and Shuangqiao, according to an official. Rongchang County, which suffered the brunt of the storm, was smashed by force 12 winds. Within three hours, 143.6 millimetres of rain poured down. Parts of the county town were flooded and boats were used to rescue residents.

According to preliminary figures released by the city government, 58 townships were seriously affected, 67,000 families with more than 300,000 people were involved. More than 6,600 hectares of ready-for-harvest spring crops, rice shoots, young maize plants, sweet potato creepers and fruit trees were damaged. Many huge trees were uprooted and more than 2,000 utility poles were toppled, an official of the city's power supply bureau said. In some areas, power, traffic and communications were cut. Many factories, schools and shops were forced to shut.

Mayor Xiao Yang, who was directing relief work at Yongchuan County, rushed to Rongchang County on Tuesday night and again rushed to Dazhu on Wednesday morning. Four rescue teams have been sent to disaster-hit areas. All hospitals, blood banks and epidemic prevention stations are participating in rescue work.

At an urgent municipal meeting, deputy party Scretary Li Chenwen called on all people to take part in relief work. A special group was set up to supervise overall relief. An official of the local meteorological observatory said the storms were caused by a storm southward movement of cold air above the Qingling Mountains and an east-ward retreat of subtropical high pressure over the west Pacific.

TIBET MEETING COMMEMORATES 'PEACEFUL' LIBERATION

OW220650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0615 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Lhasa, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Tibetans will celebrate the 35th anniversary of their peaceful liberation from feudal conditions Friday. At a ceremony here Wednesday marking the event, government and Buddhist leaders told more than 250 representatives of different Tibetan Groups the liberation and subsequent reunification with China had revolutionized living conditions for people in the region.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the region's People's Congress, the Tibetan legislature, said the liberation "has brought the people of Tibet onto the road of prosperity and progress.".

He said the "facts show that the leadership of the Communist Party of China and joint efforts with other nationalities on the socialist road have made it possible for the Tibetan people to have a bright future."

Comoinling Dandzim Chilai, [name as received] vice-president of the region's Buddhist association, called on all Tibetans to "cherish and safeguard" China's unity, including the unity of its ethnic groups. "This unity is a fundamental guarantee of the prosperity of the nation."

Redi, deputy secretary of the leading regional Communist Party committee, called on all Chinese to "do their part to promote national unity and contribute to the invigoration of Tibet and the nation as a whole."

Representatives of regional trade unions, women's federation and Communist Youth League organizations also spoke at the meeting.

Background on 1949 Liberation

OW220636 Beijing XINHUA in English 0543 GMT 22 May 86

[Spellings of Tibetan names as received]

[Text] Lhasa, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Following is background information on Tibet's peaceful liberation to mark the 35th anniversary of this historical event this coming Friday:

After the founding of new China on October 1, 1949, the central people's government announced the end to the system of oppression of nationalities and adopted the policy of equality among all nationalities. At that time, all parts of China, except Tibet and Taiwan, had been liberated. The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao Zedong worked out the principles for the peaceful liberation of Tibet according to the situation in China and abroad and the reality of Tibet.

The central people's government requested the Tibetan local government to send representatives to Beijing for talks on peaceful liberation in 1950 while ordering the People's Liberation Army to enter Tibet. Because of the obstruction by imperialists and some reactionaries in Tibet, the Tibetan local government did not send representatives to Beijing, but deployed the Tibetan Army in the city of Changdu to halt the march into Tibet of the People's Liberation Army.

The People's Liberation Army liberated Changdu in October 1950. Afterwards, the Tibetan local government sent chief delegate Kaloon Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and delegates Dzasak Khemey Sonam Wangdi, Khentrung Thupten Tenthar, Khenchung Thupten Lekmuun and Rimshi Samposey Tensin Thundup to Beijing. The plenipotentiaries of the Tibetan local government arrived in Beijing in late April 1951.

The central people's government assigned Li Weihan as chief delegate and Zhang Jingwu, Zhang Guohua and Sun Zhiyuan as delegates to talk with the Tibetan representatives from April 29. On the basis of friendship and unity, they concluded an agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet and the signing ceremony took place on May 23. During the talk, the Bainqen Lama arrived in Beijing and accepted all the points of the agreement.

The agreement had 17 points. The major points were that the Tibetan people should unite and drive out the imperialist aggressor forces from Tibet and the Tibetan people should return to the big family of the motherland of the People's Republic of China; the local government of Tibet should actively assist the People's Liberation Army to enter Tibet and consolidate the national defense; the Tibetan people had the right of exercising national regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the central people's government; the local government of Tibet should carry out reforms on its own accord, and when the people raised demands for reform, they should be settled by means of consultation with the leading personnel of Tibet; the policy of freedom of religious belief should be carried out and the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Tibetan people should be respected; Tibetan agriculture, livestock raising, industry and commerce should be developed step by step; and the central people's government should have centralized handling of all the external affairs of Tibet.

After the conclusion of the agreement on peaceful liberation, Zhang Jingwu, representative assigned by the central people's government to Tibet, arrived in Lhasa on August 8. On October 24, the Dalai Lama cabled Chairman Mao Zedong, "the Tibetan local government and the monks and people of Tibetan nationality have given the agreement unanimous support. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong and the central people's government, they are actively helping the People's Liberation Army units to march into Tibet to strengthen national defense, drive imperialist forces from Tibet and safeguard the unification of the territorial sovereignty of the motherland."

On October 26, the People's Liberation Army marched into Tibet and the Tibetan people were freed from imperialist aggression and returned to the big family of the People's Republic of China.

CHENGDU PLA COMMANDER COMMENDS YUNNAN BORDER UNIT

HK180531 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, a rally to commend a certain Yunnan border defense unit for meritorious service in defensive combat in the Laoshan area was held at a certain place on the border yesterday morning. The commanders and fighters of this unit, which is responsible for defensive combat in the Laoshan area, have displayed a high degree of patriotic spirit and revolutionary heroism in repulsing up to a thousand Vietnamese Army assaults and harassments, dealing stunning blows at the enemies' arrogance, and defending the four modernizations drive and the tranquillity of the border area.

Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Guanyou spoke at the rally. He highly praised the major victories won by this unit in defensive combat in the Laoshan area. Yunnan Vice Governor Dao Guodong extended congratulations to the commanders and fighters on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government and the people of the whole province.

Also present were leading PLA and local comrades Liao Xilong, Song Qingwei, Meng Dongbo, and Liu Shusheng.

AFTERMATH OF CAAC-CAL INCIDENT, PILOT'S DEFECTION

CAL Statement on 'Diverted' Plane

OW240255 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 23 (CNA) -- China Airlines [CAL] issued a statement Friday evening saying that according to a preliminary investigation, Wan Hsi-chueh, pilot of the diverted CAL cargo plane B-198, was the one who intentionally applied violent means and hijacked the cargo jet to the China mainland on May 3. CAL said in the statement that the incident has caused serious damages to both the nation and CAL and that it is determined to make a thorough investigation of the case and work out concrete measures to ensure its flight safety. According to the descriptions by copliot Tung Kuang-hsing and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih during the press conference at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, CAL has arrived at a preliminary conclusion that the CAL cargo plane was hijacked by pilot Wang Hsi-Chueh to the China mainland out of his own will, the statement said.

CAL will conduct a thorough investigation to find out Wang's motives for hijacking the aircraft and to study all possible factors that might have led to the incident as reference for working out countermeasures, it said. CAL will also impose due punishment on those officials who should be held responsible for the incident and improve its management to ensure the light safety in the future, the statement said.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong-based PAI HSING magazine, in its current issue, accused the Peiping regime of interfering with the freedom of press by imposing strict control over the news coverage of the CAL incident.

CAL Firm at Talks With CAAC

OW260555 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 May 86 p 12

[Text] CAL's attitude has been firm throughout discussions with Peking counterparts on the return of the CAL jumbo jet, according to Eugene Chen, director of the planning section of the CAL office in Taipei and one of the three-man CAL delegation in the talks. Describing the discussion at a press conference yesterday afternoon, Chen said CAL insisted on not turning over the aircraft in Canton, and on demanding the release of the two CAL personnel no matter what happened.. Chen said at the first meeting on May 17, the Peking representatives insisted on two terms: The transfer was to take place in Canton, and the two CAL personnel, the aircraft, and the cargo were to be transferred simultaneously. But CAL refused to go to Canton...

Neither side gave ground at the second meeting, and the CAL delegation was ready to break off the talks, he said. When the two sides met the third time, the Peking delegation agreed to have the plane returned in Hong Kong. And the fourth meeting was concentrated on details of the return, Chen noted.

Crewmen Describe Hijacking

OW240533 Taipei CNA in English 0330 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 23 (CNA) -- Tung Kuang-hsing, copilot of the China Airlines' [CAL] Boeing 747 B-198 cargo jet which its pilot diverted to Canton May 3, has described pilot Wang Hsi-Chueh's action as a hijacking.

Tung, in a press conference in Taipei Friday, said Wang hijacked the plane as it was approaching Hong Kong on route from Bangkok to Taipei. The copilot said Wang used an axe, a steel chain and a pair of handcuffs.

The copilot said after they finished lunch and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih went to the toilet in the back, Wang, reddened in the face and appeared to be insane, Tung said, attempted to strangle him from behind with a stainless steel chain. Wang then handcuffed him and threatened to kill hinm with an axe unless the latter obeyed his order. It was at this moment, Tung said, the pilot said he was determined to land the jet at Canton. Five minutes later, Tung said, when Chiu came back to the cockpit and found out what the pilot had done to Tung, Chiu punched Wang but gave up in vain at last under the threat of Wang's axe.

They said in the press conference at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport they had tried their best to presuade Wang to abandon his action in order to avoid harming their country and families. Chiu said he went so far as to kneel down to beg Wang, but Wang didn't change his mind and diverted the cargo jet by landing at Paiyun Airport in Canton.

Tung said almost two hours after Wang got off the plane, he and Chiu were taken to the Chuchiang Guesthouse in Canton and were confined in separate rooms there. In the 20 days they stayed on the mainland, Chiu said, they were guarded tightly. They never went out of the guesthouse freely except to make some phone calls to their relatives in the United States.

Tung said he and Chiu did not try their best to prevent Wang from diverting the plane to Canton because they wanted to assure the safety of the plane. And they wanted to let the whole world know the truth about the incident after returning to the free world, he added.

United Front Tactics Unpersuasive

OW260551 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 May 86 p 12

[Text] The Chinese Communists cannot deny that the three principles of the people will unite China because the Communists failed to persuade two crew members of a China Airlines (CAL) cargo jet hijacked to the mainland May 3 to remain behind with the pilot, one of the crew members said upon returning to Taiwan yesteday.

Chiu Ming-chih, flight engineer of the hijacked CAL Boeing 747 jumbo jet, said he had faith in his country and was not won over by the Communists. Four to five men wearing civilian clothes visited Chiu and co-pilot Tung Kuang-hsing every day from May 3 to 10 at the Chu Tao (Pearl Island) hotel in Canton, where they were staying, Chiu said. The Communists talked to them at length every day until they felt weary, Chiu said. They were told that they would be labeled as traitors when they returned to Taiwan, the flight engineer said, but he did not believe the Communists.

Chiu said he and Tung had never left the tightly guarded hotel, and so foreign reporters in Hong Kong and on the mainland could not reach them for comment during their days in captivity. Starting May 10, Chiu said, they were given newspapers to read and shown a video tape recording of pilot Wang Hsi-Cheuh's reunion with his father in Peking. But Chiu said he was puzzled why Wang's face was expressionless when he saw his father.

The Communists did not stop their united front tactics even shortly before Chiu and Tung boarded their plane for Hong Kong, the 40-year-old mechanic said. Chiu said he only bade farewell to his fellow Chinese on the mainland and not one single Chinese Communist.

Yu Kuo-hwa Orders Investigation

OW240251 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 23 (CNA) -- Premier Yu Ku-hwa has direcred the Ministry of Communications to conduct a thorough investigation to find out why a China Airlines [CAL] cargo jet was diverted to the China mainland on May 3 and who should be responsible for the incident. Yu made the directive Friday evening after two crew members aboard the diverted Boeing 747 arrived in this natioin and told reporters what happened during the past 20 days at a press conference at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport. He also asked the civil Aeronautics Administration to come up with concrete plans to improve the safety of the nation's aircraft and crew members aboard.

Pilot's Case Enters Legal Procedures

OW260351 Taipei CNA in English 0329 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 24 (CNA) -- The case of the China Airlines [CAL] pilot Wang Hsi-chueh, who allegedly hijacked a CAL cargo jet to the China mainland on May 3, has entered legal procedures, a CAL spokesman said Saturday. Larry Lin told reporters that CAL has reached a preliminary conclusion that the hijacking of CAL cargo plane B-198 to the China mainland has an individual act by pilot Wang Hsi-chueh, and therefore, it has asked judicial authorities to handle Wang's case according to the law. If Wang is found guilty of hijacking, he will become a wanted criminal, Lin said. Because of the incident, CAL has stopped paying Wang's family members his salary since May and asked the Civil Aeronautics Administration to revoke Wang's pilot license, he said.

CAL, Aeronautics Officials Resign

OW240307 Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 23 (CNA) -- Liu Teh-min, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Administration [CAA] tendered his resignation to Communications Minister Lien Chan Friday afternoon so as to shoulder his administrative responsibility for the China Airlines' [CAL] Boeing 747 cargo jet diversion incident May 3. Meanwhile, Wu Yueh and Chi Jung-tsun, CAL board chairman and president respectively, also tendered their resignations to the CAL Board of Directors after learning from Tung Kuang-hsing and Chiu Ming-chih, co-pilot and flight engineer of the CAL cargo jet respectively, the truth about the diversion incident. After gaining understanding of the incident, Liu instructed CAA officials to further investigate the incident and told CAL to take appropriate measures so as to prevent similar incidents from happening again before tendering his resignation to Minister Lien.

CHINA POST Editorial

OW260519 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Lesson of CAL-CAAC Talks"]

[Text] The 20-day marathon battle of wits over the China Airlines' (CAL) jumbo jet incident was finally settled with CAL and its counterpart in Peking the "Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC)" both claiming victory.

Peking spoke of a breakthrough regarding the ROC's "(Republic of China] "no contact policy," while Taipei will recover its plane, two crewmen and cargo in Hong Kong rather than in Canton. CAL's compromise in agreeing to hold talks in Hong Kong with its communist rival to recover the US$60 million Boeing 747 aircraft and reclaim two crewmen and the cargo has been accepted as a gesture in the "humanitarian spirit".

On the other hand, the incident also revealed the Chinese Communists' willingness to sacrifice human rights for the sake of united front tactics by holding the two crewmen hostage to force the CAL to talk. And despite the ROC authorities efforts to play down the political significance of the direct talks between the two Chinese airline companies, it is evident that political overtones may linger.

Many local political analysts shared the view that the CAL-CAAC face-to-face talks did not mean a door was opening for future talks concerning the reunification of China, because the ROC Government has made it clear that its anti-Communist stand is not to be compromised. However, it would surprise no one that Peking will bring propaganda out of the incident to win world support for its peace overtures to Taipei.

The ruling Kuomintang may also face mounting pressure for expanded contact with Mainland China. The government, for instance, may be asked why it considered negotiating with Peking on the plan out of humanitarian considerations while it rejected talks on reuniting families divided by the Taiwan Strait. The facade of friendliness, rationality and largess intentionally created by three CAAC representatives over the four days of talks may mislead the world and even local people into believing that the Chinese Communists are not betes noires.

The have told the world through the news-hungry journalists in the British colony covering the news that "there is nothing that cannot be resolved between us brothers," and that they will always be willing to hold communications with Taipei to iron out differences. Their compliance with CAL's request to hand over the plan in Hong Kong rather than on the mainland may also mislead Hond Kong and local people into believing that Peking sincerely honors the spirit and letter of the "one country, two systems" tactic.

Even before the jet incident occurred, the government faced strong pressure from law-makers to coexist with Peking in the Asian Development Bank. And the authorities had to thrash out a compromise by staying in the bank but absenting the ROC from the last meeting. Moreover, the public also, called on the government to relax its control of people-to-people contacts in academic, cultural and trade areas. And it is an open secret that though Taipei has repeatedly rejected Peking's overtures to establish direct trade, air and communication links, still private exchanges of mail, visits and indirect trade have been tolerated. As the familial, cultural and sentimental links between the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can never be severed, the talks may trigger renewed calls on humanitarian grounds for reconsideration of the government's hardline stance.

Let's not mince words. Through the Hong Kong talks, Mainland China has made a breakthrough regarding the government's three no's policy -- no contact, no talks and no compromise -- so the ROC should work out new measures to counter mounting communist challenges. The government should also study the case from a broader angle and plan policy for similar and even more complicated situations in the future. A crisis management task force should also be established to handle such cases quickly.

After the ruling Kuomintang called its Third Plenum of the 12th Central Committee at the end of March, the party Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo exerted his authority to show the world that the KMT is willing to show flexibility and is ready for political adjustments and breakthroughs.

To avoid repeating the tragedies in the Philippines and South Korea, we also have the faith that the President can lead the nation out of any political tempests. The CAL incident somehow has taught us another lesson. To seek national security and political harmony and progress, all parties here should cast aside selfish motives and show the sincerity to communicate.

TAI-CHI GORGE LANDSLIDE KILLS 33; MANY MISSING

OW261007 Taipei CNA in English 0946 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Taipei, May 26 (CNA) -- Thirty-Three people were killed, 28 injured and at least seven others unaccounted for when large boulders rained down upon them Sunday during a landslide in Tai-chi gorge. Police said Monday morning that rescue teams are still trying to remove the rocks that buried some of the tourists.

The landslide took place near the Rainbow fall at about 11:20 a.m. Sunday. Thousands of tons of rocks fell to the bottom of the gorge.

Nearest to the scene was a camping group from Keelung. According to leader Chien Shih-hsuan, he and his group were trying to take a group picture when rocks fell upon them.

Kuo Chi-chung, a student of the Sacred Heart Commerce School in Keelung, and Miss Chen Hsing-Chu, an employee of the Bank of Taiwan, were the first ones hit by the falling rocks. They suffered broken limbs. Chien said the rocks measured about ten feet in height and 40 feet in width. The rocks separated the excursionists at the bottom of the gorge into three groups with about 40 of them trapped in the middle.

Most of those trapped amidst the rocks were students of a teachers' school in Pingtung. Those who were not injured helped their schoolmates and others out from among the rocks. Chien said about 170 tourists in five groups were at the gorge when the rocks fell. The Keelung group and the Taipei group sustained the highest casualties as they were nearest the scene.

The Tai-chi gorge is noted for its natural beauty. It is located in Nantou County and is a new tourist attraction in central Taiwan.

CPC RECTIFICATION OF FILMS, ART APPRECIATION ANALYZED

HK211213 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 106, 10 May 86 pp 20-22

[Article by Yin Ping: "Hu Qili Speech on Films Was a Prelude to Mainland China's Rectification of Film Production"]

[Excerpts] It has long been said that the CPC is determined to straigten out its movies, and it seems that in this regard things have developed rapidly this year. On 21 January, Li Xiannian issued the "35th order of the state president," officially appointing Ai Zhisheng, former minister of broadcasting and television, as minister of broadcasting, films, and television. On 24 March, XINHUA formally announced the leading body of the new ministry. The vice ministers included Xie Wenqing, Nie Dajiang, Ding Jiao, Ma Qingxiong, and Xu Chonghua. Three days later, on the afternoon of 27 March, the ministry leaders held a meeting with bureau cadres in the broadcasting, television, and film production industries and artists at and above grade seven.

"Three Funny Fellows Tour Shenzhen" Was Criticized

It seems that the authorities' decision to rectify films is related to last year's situation in film production.

On 11 November last year, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang held a meeting to censure the minister of culture for allowing some pornographic films to be shown in the "review and exhibition of French films." The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission proposed that disciplinary actions be taken against Chen Huangmei and four other responsible cadres. A large production of films produced last year were Kungfu and police films and they squeezed other films out of the market. In particular, the Ministry of Public Security accused the films -- "The Plot of the Honeymoon" and "The Flying Thief in Emei" -- of vilifying and misrepresenting the image of public security personnel. The film "Three Funny Fellows Tour Shenzhen" produced by the Beijing Film Studio was not allowed to be shown openly because of its vulgar contents. Hu Giming, director of the Beijing Film Studio, was cornered by both the upper authorities and his fellow workers, as the film was banned and he had no money to issue year end bonuses to the workers. He could harly keep the film studio operating in a normal manner. Workers said that their director had made a wrong bet by producing the film "Three Funny Fellows Tour Shenzhen."

However, the Beijing Film Studio's negative fate suddenly changed. On the evening of 11 January 1986, Hu Qiaomu, a member of the CPC Political Bureau; Hu Qili, a member of the CPC Political Bureau and secretary of the central Secretariat; Deng Liqun and Wang Zhaoguo, both secretaries of the central Secretariat; Bo Yibo, deputy chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Central Advisory Commission; Zhu Houze, director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department; and some main responsible people of the departments concerned and Beijing's major media units gathered at Zhongnanhai to see a new film, "An Enchanting Band," produced by the Beijing Film Studio. It was a rare event for so many central leaders to gather to see a film.

Hu Qili Emphasizes That Two Points Should Be Grasped

After the film, Hu Qili made a speech. He said that film production should bring about good social effects and good economic results. "An Enchanting Band" should be taken as a breakthrough in this regard. The administrative department in charge of film production should formulate a set of directive standards and regulations, including administrative, economic, and legal measures.

All aspects of film production should be properly rectified. Outstanding film workers should be supported, and the green light should be given to good films which can inspire the people to make progress. At the same time, administrative, economic, and legal means should be used to check the production of bad films. The political and professional quality of all film workers should be further improved.

Hu Qili emphasized two points: First, reform must be carried on, because there will be no way out without reform. Second, bourgeois liberalization must be checked, because it will not bring about good results. Hu said: The people's standards of art appreciation must not be underestimated. For example, when our national mustic and classical Western music are performed at concerts held in the Beijing Concert Hall, there are always full houses and the order is good. Some people think that highbrow art may not be appreciated by the public. This is not true. Foreign news agencies have also reported that a classical music fever has appeared in Beijing. Concert audiences understand the music perfectly well, and they applaud wherever the music calls for applause. We should not consider backward audiences as the mainstream. (Zhu Houze said: When symphonies are played in Shanghai, the audience's reactions and order are good.)

After the CPC leaders commented on "An Enchanting Band," copies of this film increased sharply to a number rarely seen in recent years. Many film conductors and producers came to Beijing to look for scenarios like "An Enchanting Band." After "An Enchanting Band" was shown in the countryside, many peasants went to cities to buy musical instruments and began to organize their own bands. However, some people said that they were bored with the film, which was praised lavishly from beginning to end. Recently, when the Beijing Film Studio chose its outstanding film for 1985 based on public appraisal, "An Enchanting Band" was not the most popular. Maybe people have been bored by the lavish praise.

The new minister, Ai Zhisheng, is a gentle and urbane intellectual. He is 57 years old. Although he speaks slowly, he is a rather tenacious man. He was engaged in CYL work after he graduated from Qinghua University. He was transferred to the State Council in 1983. His speech at the ministry's cadre meeting was mainly a notice to reassure the staff and cadres. He said that the merger adds a heavy work load to him, and he does not have many resources. He will rely on the central leadership and the masses to fulfill the work tasks.

The new minister emphasized three points: First, the film industry will be shifted from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Cultural to his ministry. Second, in the change of the administrative relations, only the central organ in charge of film production will be shifted from the Ministry of Cultural to the Ministry of Broadcasting, Film, and Television, but provincial and municipal film bureaus will remain under the leadership of the provincial and municipal departments of culture. Third, horizontal relations should be strengthened in the film industry and barriers between different departments should be broken.

Ding Jiao, a new vice minister, made a speech on behalf of the film department. He said: China's film industry has a history of some 80 years, and people now engaged in this industry number some 500,000 people. Today, this mightly army has joined forces with the army of broadcasting and television. Then Ding Jiao said that there are now three fears in the film industry. First, people fear that films will be taken as the "mouthpiece" of the party like the broadcasting industry; second, people fear that they may lose creative freedom; and third, they fear that good films will be immediately responded to with these misgivings. He praised two outstanding TV films, "Looking for the Future World" and "The New Star", produced by the Beijing Film Studio's directors. He said that the two TV films were greatly successful, and he hoped that more film directors would participate in the production of TV films.

On the surface, the meeting was full of warm discussions, but the purpose of the meeting was not to ensure the fulfillment of the production tasks of the film studios. It is very likely that the meeting was to pave the way for the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee next September, because the coming Central Committee session will raise new requirements for spiritual civilization.

It seems the rectification of films is merely a prelude. The main play will not begin until September's Central Committee session, so the climax of the play has not yet come.

YAN MINGFU APPOINTMENT TO UNITED FRONT WORK EXAMINED

HK230913 Hong Kong Kwang CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 164, 16 May 86 pp 50-52

[Article by Ai Pi-hsi: "Yan Mingfu -- From a Russian Interpreter to Head of the United Front Work Department"]

[Excerpts] Yan Mingfu's Appointment as Head of the "United Front Work Department" Took People by Surprise

The news that Yan Mingfu had been appointed head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee took people in Beijing quite by surprise. "Can a person without any experience in united front work shoulder such a heavy responsibility as head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee?" some CPC cadres asked.

Has "United Front" Work Been Downgraded?

"Does the fact that the post of head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee is held by an unknown figure and not by a person enjoying great prestige in the party show that the united front work of the CPC has been downgraded?" asked some non-party personages in whispers.

Supposedly at that time a person familiar with Yan Mingfu's experience expressed the following view: "Being Yan Baohang's son, he has some favorable qualifications to carry out united front work. Nevertheless, the United Front Work Department is not the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Can a person satisfactorily perform his work by relying on his Russian alone?

A few months later, however, doubts about the suitability of his appointment as head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee were seldom heard. All people inside and outside the party who have had some contact with, or an understanding, of, the united front work are satisfied with the new head. Some people praised him by saying: "In the current situation, we need a person precisely like Yan Mingfu to become head of the United Front Work Department."

He Was an Excellent Russian Interpreter in His Early Years

In the past, the post of head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee was mostly held by people who had long experience in political activities and who occupied relatively high positions in the party and exercised a considerable influence outside the party, such as Li Weihan in the early period of the founding of the PRC and Wu Lanhu and Yang Jingren after the Cultural Revolution. Compared with those prestigeous predecessors, Yan Mingfu can really be called an "unknown figure."

A native of Liaoning, Yan Mingfu was born in 1931. Since northeastern China was liberated at an earlier time, he majored in Russian at the Harbin Institute of Foreign Languages in the late 1940's. He was a senior schoolmate of Sun Yanheng, China's chief representative at the Sino-British Land Commission. After his graduation in the early 1950's, he worked as a Russian interpreter at the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. In the years when the Soviet Union was regarded as a "big brother" with whom China "sided without reservation," a Russian interpreter was very popular. By dint of his good mastery of the Russian language, his wide range of knowledge, and his clear and keen mind, Yan Mingfu gave a very good account of himself in work. For this reason, he was soon transferred to the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.

In the general office of the CPC Central Committee there were many cadres who lived in the Soviet Union for many years and had a good command of the Russian language. Naturally, in the early period after he entered Zhongnanhai, he was still unable to work as a chief interpreter. However, he constantly raised his standard of Russian through diligent studies. When some old-timers were no longer suitable to work as interpreters because of their age, this promosing young person immediately distinguished himself and became an outstanding figure among the Russian interpreters.

He Sat at the Sino-Soviet Negotiating Table

As far as Yan Mingfu is concerned, this was an unusual experience. By sitting at the negotiating table, across which the two major communist parties of China and the Soviet Union engaged in a violent contest, Yan Mingfu, who was in his early thirties at that time, knew a lot of extremely important things which are still regarded as highly confidential today. This tremendously broadened his horizon and enabled him to ponder on many problems. However, this unusual experience soon brought him a disaster.

He Was Thrown Into Prison During the "Cultural Revolution"

The disaster descended upon him during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Kang Sheng, who rose to prominence by attacking or criticizing others, participated in the Sino-Soviet talks from beginning to end. Posing as an "antirevisionist fighter," he branded the colleagues attending the talks as having deviated from the "revolutionary line." Because Yan Mingfu refused to write material exposing people according to Kang Sheng's will and against his conscience, he was also implicated and thrown into prison.

In the days of absolute anarchy, people were not necessarily tried before being imprisoned. On Kang Sheng's orders, Yan Mingfu was thrown into prison for no reason at all. Fortunately he was only an interpreter and so he was not the main target of Kang Sheng's attack or criticism. After experiencing some hardships, he was not as strictly guarded as in the beginning. Thereupon, he made good use of his time and buried himself in books.

He Worked in the Editorial Department of China Encyclopedia and Was Later Transferred to the NPC

After the downfall of the "gang of four," Yang Mingfu's suffering came to an end. As Russian interpreters were no longer needed in large numbers and as his age made it unsuitable for him to take up this work, he was appointed deputy editor in chief of the China Encyclopedia.

In the editorial department of the encyclopedia, Yan Mingfu was very popular. As a deputy editor in chief, he was not only up to the mark professionally but also able to unite people. In this organization, where intellectuals were concentrated in large numbers, there were quite a few old academics and experts having special skills. In the editorial department Yan Mingfu was modest and diligent and was very much concerned with the work and well-being of other colleagues. This made the "stinking nineth" who, over the years, had been blamed for whatever they had done, have peace of mind. It was precisely because of this strong point, which he displayed in his new work post, that he was soon transferred to the post of deputy secretary general of the NPC. Recently, when the CPC looked for a new head of the United Front Work Department, he was again selected.

PRC ABOLISHED SANXIA PROVINCE PREPARATORY GROUP

HK250210 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1

[Dispatch: "Preparatory Group for Sanxia Province Is Abolished; Another Development Office Is Set Up"]

[Text] Beijing -- According to sources concerned, China has abolished the preparatory group for Sanxia Province and set up a Sanxia Economic Development Office under the State Council to take charge of scientific research and demonstration work for the Sanxia project, and to make preparations for the construction of the Sanxia project during the next 5-year plan.

Feasibility research for the Sanxia project has been carried out for years and preparatory work has already started. Owing to objections within the country, the development of the Sanxia project has been delayed. During the NPC session held this year, Vice Premier Li Peng told Chinese amd foreign reporters that the Sanxia project is a great project that can bring about overall results including prevention of floods, generating power, and shipping. It has an important bearing on the current four modernizations as well as on our future generations. Generally speaking, the position of the Chinese Government is active and also prudent.

The Chinese Government has decided to carry out preparatory work on the Sanxia project during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The main task, which is to conduct scientific research and demonstration work, will be accomplished within 2 years. For this reason, the State Council has planned to set up a special demonstration committee for the Sanxia project. (A number of groups composed of veteran, young, and middle aged experts from various trades and professions within the country will be established under the committee.) Afer the demonstration work, a specific plan will be worked out for the project according to the economic conditions at that time.

During the demonstration work, the opinions and suggestions made by Chinese experts will be taken into account. Meanwhile, experts from countries with rich experience in building hydropower stations will be consulted. Their experience and advanced technology will also be drawn upon.

TAIWAN TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST DEFECTING PILOT

HK250744 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 25 May 86 p 1

[By Terry Cheng, in Taipei, and Julina Chan]

[Text] China Airlines [CAL] is to take legal action against Commander Wang Xijie, the pilot who defected to China after flying a cargo jet to Guangzhou.

Political observers in Taipei see the move to charge him for hijacking the jet as a potential embarrassment to Beijing.

The public relations director of CAL in Taipei, Mr Larry Lin, told the [SOUTH CHINA] SUNDAY MORNING POST yesterday that the company planned to issue a writ against Cmdr Wang for hijacking the jumbo Boeing 747 on May 3. Hijacking is a criminal offense. Mr Lin said the airline would first study the details of the case and then submit a law suit to Taiwan courts which would proceed with legal action. He would not rule out the possibility that Interpol might be asked to help extradite the defector from China to stand trial in Tiawan and that a third party might also be approached to help with the extradition. But political observers say this move would be unlikely to succeed.

The airline would not comment on whether it considered Cmdr Wang guilty or not. The matter must be handled by the courts, said Mr Lin. The Public Prosecution Office of Taipei District Court has also decided to gather evidence for the case.

Under Taiwan law, hijackers are liable to prosecution for 20 years. If convicted, they can be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. But a Grand Justice, Mr Lee Chih-teng, yesterday said the court might not be able to pass judgment on Cmdr Wang in his absence because hijacking was a serious offence. A spokesman said CAL had decided to stop paying Cmdr Wang's salary, fringe benefits and retirement pension to his family, and had revoked his flying licence by Taiwan's Civil Aviation Authority. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also invalidated Cmdr Wang's passport.

Mr Lin, said that the plane's "black box" -- which records in-flight conversations on board -- could not be used in court. All recordings were automatically erased 30 minutes after the engines of the plane were shut off.

The CAL board of directors is expected to meet in a few days to decide whether to accept the resignations of CAL officials Mr Wu Yueh and Mr Chi Yung-chun.

Taiwan's Minister of Communications, Mr Lien Chan, has also said he would carefully study the resignation earlier tendered by chief of the Civil Aviation Administration, Mr Liu Teh-ming. An in-depth investigation into all aspects of the defection would begin soon. The investigation would involve the two crewmen, co-pilot Mr Tung Kuang-hsing and flight engineer Mr Chiu Ming-chih and also other management levels in CAL.

CAL TO INVESTIGATE DEFECTING PILOT'S MENTAL STATE

HK270358 Hong Kong KONG KONG STANDARD in English 27 May 86 pp 1, 24

[Report from Taipei by To Yiu-ming]

[Text] Psychiatrists were called in yesterday by China Airlines (CAL) to assess the psychological state of defected pilot Wang Shi-chuch at the time he "hijacked" a cargo jet to China early this month. It was the latest attempt by the airline to confirm 57-year-old Commander Wang's "mental abnormalities," following allegations that CAL's mismanagement triggered off the defection. CAL officials suspected Mr Wang was in a "neurotic" condition, which caused him to defect. They do not believe he was discontented with his job.

The search for a psychological explanation was initiated after the two returned crewmen, co-pilot Tung Kuang-hsing, 57, and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih, 40, disclosed that Commander Wang cited CAL as a major reason for his act.

In a letter written by co-pilot Tung Kuang-hsing to his wife while he was in Guangzhou, he said Commander Wang decided to defect as he was frustrated with the management system and his unsuccessful bid for promotion. The letter was published yesterday in the CHINA TIMES. Mr Tung also remarked in the letter that there was a lesson to be learnt, that unjust handling of staff problems would prove damaging to a company. The airline declined to comment on the letter.

Public Relations Director Larry Lin said that recommendations for the improvement of the airline's operations had been submitted to the board of directors. He confirmed that Commander Wang hand made a bid for promotion, but said: "We cannot expect every pilot to be promoted to flight instructor."

Some observers in Taiwan noted that the airline pinpointed Commander Wang's emotional problems as the culprit after ruling out the possibility that his act was ideologically or politically motivated. An airline official, who declined to be identified, told the press that Mr Wang could have been depressed after a medical checkup revealed that his pulse rate was below average. The airline was also considering other factors, such as family problems and psychological frustration during his 19-year career with the airline.

Commander Wang was an outstanding U2 pilot in the Air Force but his airline career was not as successful.

The CAL investigation report will be discussed by the directors and may be made public if the Taiwan Government deems fit. He refused to disclose the names of the directors, saying it might jeopardise the residence status of some directors who are living abroad. They or their family members many become targets for kidnappers, he said. According to sources, there are about 25 directors and they are all retired officials of the Taiwan Air Force.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CONSEQUENCES OF PRC RETURN OF CAL PLANE

HK240538 Hong Kong SOUTH MORNING POST in English 24 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The End of a Long Standoff?"]

[Text] In a day of high drama and excitement, two Taiwan airmen made history by being flown out of China, where they had been held for the past 20 days, and returned to their homes after a brief interlude in Hong Kong. Waht made the day so significant was that it breached, for the first time, all three of the three no's which have been a cardinal policy of the Taiwan Government in regard to Mainland China.

For the incident, triggered by the defection of CAL [China Airlines] Captain Wang Hsi-chueh on board his cargo-carrying airliner on May 3, brought officials of China's Civil Aviation Administration and Taiwan's CAL together for the first time. While Taiwan may claim no government officials were involved, yet the ice has been broken and not only were contacts made, but negotiations took place. The ensuing agreement made history.

Little wonder that Chinese people in Hong Kong followed the proceedings avidly and sat or stood glued to television screens and radios throughout the day. Nor was it surprising, in retrospect, that the first appearance of the two crewmen, co-pilot Tung Kuang-hsing, 57, and flight engineer Chiu Ming-chih, 40, drew gasps of acclamation.

Yet why should this be? It was not a repetition of the saga of Stanley and Livingstone, played out at Kai Tak Airport instead of darkest Africa; nor was it like Christopher Columbus crossing the Atlantic and discovering America, much less like Neil Armstrong landing on the moon. It did, however, signify that the long freeze in contacts between China and Taiwan had at last been broken.

Taiwan people may have been relieved to hear the two crewmen say they were forced to divert to Taiwan at the point of an axe and after a fierce struggle in the cockpit of the airliner. In short, there was evidently no collusion with the defecting captain.

While their political sympathies and their national honour remain unsullied by the event, however, the two men have achieved what was thought to be impossible -- to have touched down in the mainland, stayed for almost three weeks, seen forbidden sights, spoken to forbidden people, watched forbidden television, eaten forbidden food, and to have come out alive to tell of their amazing experience.

These latter day Marco Polos may well be disciplined as a routine reaction by the authorities -- though there was no suggestion yesterday that they would be -- but their story of the mid-air struggle looks plausible enough to be accepted by all but the inveterate sceptics -- with which we are sure the Taiwan Government is well endowed.

What is the lesson of this relatively trivial yet highly significant experience? Taiwan may well order CAL flights to take new routes well away from the mainland, but the fact is that the door has been opened and the threshold crossed and it is likely never to be so forbidding or daunting in future.

No one new expects Taiwan to drop its guard, lift restrictions, or even agree to minimum contacts. Yet inevitably the unofficial contacts will increase and the government will become increasingly isolated as the people living in Taiwan lose their dread of their old adversary and accept the reality that they are all Chinese and its is time gradually to break down man-made barriers.

This will of course take time. Perhaps a long time. But in time it might result in more and more people in Taiwan wondering whether the one country, two systems idea proposed for Hong Kong would work for them too. After all, 40 years is a long time to be separated by an ideological gulf that has long ceased to be daunting.

That is perhaps unthinkable in Taiwan today. But just as a game of ping-pong started started the renewal of contacts between the United States and China in 1972, so this incident might mark the beginning of the end of the long standoff between the two adversaries.

HONG KONG TO INVESTIGATE COMPATRIOT EXECUTED IN GUANGZHOU

HK260732 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 26 May 86 p 1

[Text] The Political Adviser, Mr John Boyd, said yesterday the government will be looking into the case in which a Hong Kong man was executed in Guangzhou, last Saturday, for robbing two other Hong Kong poeople of $60,000 while they were staying in China. He told the STANDARD he did not know the background of the case and when the man had been sentenced. He also said that to the best of his knowledge, he did not know of any similar cases of Hong Kong residents being executed in China.

When asked where the relatives of the family could ask for assistance or whether they had asked for help, he said he had given all the comments he wanted to give for the moment.

According to the CHINA NEWS SERVICE, Sin Sui-yau was given the death sentence because he seriously endangered the law and order of the city with his well-planned crime. Two other accomplices were sentenced to life imprisonment and 15 years' jail respectively by an intermediate People's Court. All three had been found guilty of robbing Sin's neighbours while they were in China.

Legislative Councillor Dr Ho Kam-fai said telling Hong Kong people where to go for assistance when their relatives are sentenced for crimes committed in China or in other parts of the world should be part of our civic education. He said at the first instance, he also supposed the relatives could get help from the Immigration Department or lawyers specialising in international laws. Dr Ho said he was a bit surprised, when he was informed that a principal assistant secretary of the Security Branch, Mrs Regina Ip, said such cases were not related to her department, but should be directed to the political adviser, as he thought the political adviser only advised the governor. "You raised a very interesting point. As such cases rarely happen, I suppose most people would not know where to seek help, but I think as people in Hong Kong travel more to China and other countries, common sense or civic education should include a part on where people can get help when their relatives outside Hong Kong are in trouble," he said.

Dr Ho said that when the Attorney-General, Mr Michael Thomas, answered a question raised by Mr Hilton Cheong-leen in the Legislative Council on May 14, Mr Thomas was replying on how the government or the British Consul can assist the victim himself, not the relatives.

The Director of the Christian Industrial Committee, Mr Lau Chin-shek, said the government can do something to guarantee that justice is being done. He said the route of appeal may be negotiation through Hong Kong or having China set up a special place for people from Hong Kong or Macao to appeal. "If the present case had not been published by local papers, the relatives of the executed man may not have known his whereabouts. The political adviser should say publicly that people can ask for help from him or a committee under him."

Urban Councilor Mrs Elsie Tu said everybody should have a fair trial, but she supposed the government is not in a position to say openly that it wants to see justice in China, as people in the lower courts of Hong Kong are also not provided with legal aid and may be tried without being represented.

Legality of Execution Questioned

HK260734 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 26 May 86 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong resident, Sin Sui-yau, may have been excuted by firing squad in Guangzhou, immediately after being convicted of robbery, "without" his death sentence being "reviewed" by a higher court in Beijing. This was the observation made by Legislative Councillor, Mr Martin Lee, last night. He said under the laws in China, all death sentences could only be carried out after it had been submitted for review and endorsed by Beijing's Supreme Court. From what he had read in news reports of death sentences in China, the intermediate courts did not seem to have to seek out this rectification from a higher court. This has contravened the laws in China, he added.

Mr Lee said his Chinese counterparts had also told him about executions being carried out immediately without being reviewed by a higher court in Beijing, when he was there recently. He stressed the importance of the review which provides a time lag which would give the defendant or his family a chance to appeal as well as having a better guarantee that justice is being done.

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